

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

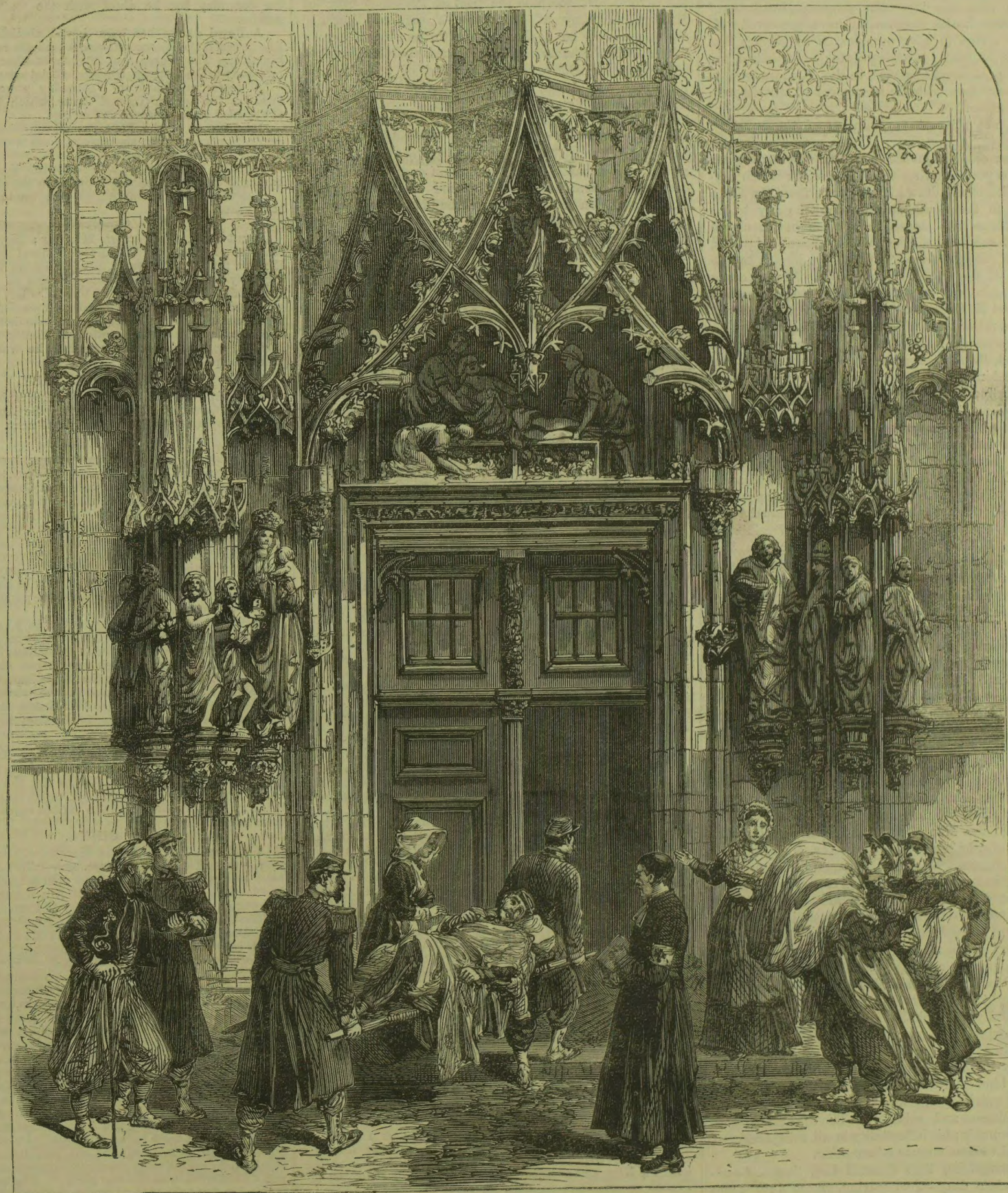


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WITH A SUPPLEMENT,
FIVEPENCE.



THE WAR: DOORWAY OF STRASBOURG CATHEDRAL.

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE.

The grandest soldier of recent times has been borne to his rest. The late Confederate General, Robert E. Lee, whose name, less than ten years ago, was a tower of defence to the State in which he drew his first breath, whose word brightened the eyes, filled the heart, and nerved the arms, of every man who served under him—the dauntless, the disinterested, the devoted chief of a cause predestined to perish, has quietly glided, from the humble post of duty which he had accepted after his final defeat, into the unseen and higher sphere to which throughout the greater part of his life he had looked forward with yearning aspirations and assured faith. General Lee's career was just one of those, occurring only now and then in history, over which, as one bends in studious contemplation, some of the most perplexing questions present themselves unbidden, and cry in vain for a really sufficing answer. How came it—in conformity with what divinely Providential law did it happen—that a social régime to which he himself was but loosely, if at all, attached, which even its most enthusiastic friends would hesitate to recall from destruction, which kindled and fed the vilest passions of humanity, and which rankled as a barbed and poisoned arrow in the side of the great Republic of the West, obtained for its military champion in its last years of struggle the calmest, purest, most unselfish, and most unaffectedly devout man, as well as the ablest commander, whom the genius of America could have chosen from among her citizens? What lesson does the sharp contrast between a system condemned by conscience and the character of the hero who upheld it to the last impress upon the human heart? For we must not confound General Lee with the "peculiar domestic institution" which his success in the field would have preserved. It was not with a view to give permanence to slavery that he cast in his lot with his native State; nevertheless, the whole of his professional service, in the Mexican war, as in the civil war, chanced to be in support of that happily extinguished cause.

We shall not attempt any solution of the mystery. Indeed, we have presumed to call attention to it only because, in our opinion, justice to the memory of the great Confederate captain requires that the motives which prevailed with him to withdraw his allegiance from the North and tender it to the South furnish the true key to his character. There was magnanimity even in the choice which constituted him a rebel. His political judgment, formed in early days, pronounced loyalty to be due to the State before it was due to the Union. Nearly every motive but simple duty which could have swayed such a mind as Robert E. Lee's, must have drawn him towards the North—or, rather, towards that Federal Republic which the North represented. His father had been a soldier in its service, and, through him, he was connected with the immortal Washington. Robert, too, had received his military education from the Union, and had "eaten its salt." He had not to complain of neglect or of mistrust. His worth had been recognised—his promotion promised to be rapid as well as sure. But, when the secession of Virginia had been effected, and war was hovering along the border of the State, in his anxious effort to discover his own path of duty, he sternly suppressed every personal inclination, and calmly surrendered his individual views and feelings at the demand of public duty. Virginia, he believed, was entitled to claim him as her own, and Virginia's claim should be satisfied. She might have acted unadvisedly. She might have been foolish in throwing her weight into the scale of a very questionable cause. But her decision having been made, it was not for him to challenge it—not for him even to choose. With true soldierly obedience he held himself ready to take his State's commands, and, though they might wring his heart, to execute them.

We just now observed that the key to this great and good man's character might be found at this turning-point of his career. To do "the right" when his judgment, duly exercised, had satisfied him as to what was the right—no matter with what prospects, no matter at what cost to himself—to merge his will in the will that had the clearest title to command—this was the life-germ of General Lee's character. He had no low ambition. He cared not to please men, nor was love of approbation any weakness of his. Still less did he seek or value ease or self-indulgence in any of its forms. He trampled upon his very pride when it stood in the way of true service. Strength of will in him—and in the face of adverse circumstances it was indomitable—rested not so much upon physical constitution as upon moral considerations. But that strength was seldom evoked, save at the bidding of a calm and deliberate judgment, and showed itself quite as conspicuously in his kindness as in his severity. He believed that it was right for him to share the hardships of his men, and he did so with cheerful and unostentatious pertinacity throughout the war, maintaining to the end a Spartan simplicity. The man's whole soul lived, not so much in his profession as in the responsibilities which it imposed on him. These he wedded with all a lover's devotion, and watched, and heeded, and obeyed them with marital steadiness and sobriety. His impulses were tender as a woman's; his inflexibility in all things relating to his sense of obligation was adamant.

It is not surprising that General Lee, thus self-consecrated to public duty—thus sparing, where duty would allow it, of everybody but himself—should have become the idol of his army. His glance thrilled through them

and dispelled all hesitation and doubt from their minds, like the bursting of a sunbeam through overhanging clouds, in the gentle splendour of which Nature suddenly breaks into a laugh. The Confederate forces would follow him anywhere. Ragged, shoeless, haggard, half-starving, they would brave any risks and face any odds, at his command. "Uncle Robert"—the appellation of familiarity and fondness by which his men spoke of him—was never suspected of wasting their lives by strategic blunders. He made mistakes, of course, as, in so gigantic a struggle, it was impossible to avoid making mistakes; but he never laid the blame of them upon his officers. He was the "organiser of victory." But even victory, in the case of the Confederates, only ushered the way to ultimate exhaustion and defeat. The South had many triumphs, and won world-wide renown—about which Lee cared nothing; and when at last he gave up his sword to General Grant at Appomattox Court, his sympathy with those whom he had led through so many privations, dangers, and conflicts, and his supreme regard for what he deemed right, blazed out its last brilliant flash. Grandly but sadly he said, turning to the remnant of his once powerful army, "Men, we have fought through the war together; I have done the best for you that I could."

More beautiful, more touching, perhaps, than any feature of General Lee's career throughout the war, was his conduct from the close of the war to his death. His ancestral estates were gone, his sword was surrendered, his high position was lost; but the man remained just what he had been. He modestly acquiesced in the mournful lot which had fallen to him. He poured forth no repinings into the world's ear; he uttered no maledictions against the victors. He accepted the post of President over the Military Academy at Lexington—a sort of Virginian Sandhurst—and he discharged the duties of that narrow sphere with the same conscientiousness that had marked all his grander achievements. He died of congestion of the brain. In death, as in life, his Christian character shone forth with steady glow. Much of what Macaulay, in his review of Milton, wrote of the Puritans of the seventh century was true of Lee—a descendant, however, from a Cavalier family—"The intensity of their feelings on one subject made them tranquil on every other. One overpowering sentiment had subjected to itself pity and hatred, ambition and fear. Death had lost its terrors and pleasure its charms. They had their smiles and their tears, their raptures and their sorrows; but not for the things of this world."

THE WAR.

There was some fighting at several of the villages outside Paris, on the south side, beyond the forts of Vanvres, Mont-rouge, and Bicêtre, during the latter part of last week, after the date of our latest news. On Thursday, the 13th, the French made a reconnaissance in force towards Bagneux and Chatillon, preceded by an hour's cannonade from the forts. The Gardes Mobiles were in front, and behaved well, supported by some regular troops. They captured both the villages named at the point of the bayonet, forcing several barricades; but when the Prussians reserves came up the French were obliged to retreat, which they did in good order, taking a hundred Bavarian prisoners with them. The Germans also lost many killed and wounded. On the next day, Friday, there was a French sortie, which was repulsed by the Prussian field-guns, without much fighting; and there were other small outpost conflicts on the Friday and Saturday. A six-hours' armistice was agreed to for the purpose of burying the dead. It was believed that the Prussian siege artillery would be ready to open fire on the forts around the city at the end of this week. The defenders of Paris seem resolved on a desperate resistance. An attempt is being made to form an Amazonian regiment of women, to be dressed in black tunic and trousers, turned up with orange, and to be armed with light rifles.

The important town and fortress of Soissons, after four days' cannonade, was captured by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg last Sunday; the garrison, numbering 4000 men, and 130 guns, have fallen into the hands of the enemy. The possession of this place, on the river Aisne, sixty or seventy miles on the north-east of Paris, gives to the Germans the command of a second line of railway communication from their base of operations in Champagne, while it completes the separation of Paris from Picardy, Beauvais and Clermont being already taken, and Amiens being threatened in that direction. Breteuil and Montdidier, near Amiens, are now occupied by the Prussian forces.

The capture of Orleans, on Tuesday week, by the Bavarians under General Von der Tann, with 1000 prisoners, in addition to 3000 taken in the previous battles at Toury, Artenay, and Chevilly, was mentioned in our last. The Germans have since pushed down the river Loire, along the right bank, to Mehun or Meung, and on to Beaugency, in the direction of Blois. They also, on Wednesday last, after ten hours' hard fighting, took possession of Châteaudun, a town on the railway between Paris and Tours, half way from the capital to the last-named city. The Provisional Government at Tours, and the French army of the Loire, seem unable to protect their northern communications. General Bourbaki, at present, commands that army.

In Normandy and the valley of the Seine, north-west of Paris, a hostile approach has been made towards Rouen. There was some skirmishing on Friday beyond Gisors, about Etrepagny, Ecouis, and Fleury-sur-Andelle; but the Prussians showed no determination to advance. They are at Vernon and Gailon, on the Seine, near that famous ruined castle, Château Gaillard, which was built by our Richard Cœur de Lion, overlooking the beautiful river; near also to Les Andelys, the birthplace of Poussin. It is doubtful whether the Prussians will attack Rouen.

The surrender of Marshal Bazaine's army at Metz is now talked of as an event which may happen any day, since his aide-de-camp, General Boyer, has been at Versailles negotiating with the King and Count Bismarck. It is said that both the French and the German army at Metz are losing terribly by disease. The Prussians do not seem to be doing much against the fortresses of the Meuse: Verdun and Mézières are simply beleaguered, and the French garrison of Montmédy has been

able to come out and surprise the Prussians in Stenay, returning safely with a fresh supply of provisions.

The expectant interest of the war turns now to Franche Comté, or the Doubs and Saône departments, where the French army of the Rhone, with all the irregulars led by Garibaldi (now a French General of Division), are mustering to oppose the Germans passing out from Alsace. Meanwhile, the Germans have taken Epinal, the chief town of the Vosges department, west of the Vosges mountains, and it is doubtful whether they intend to move southward on Lyons. Garibaldi and the Minister Gambetta have gone to Besançon, in the Doubs, to organise the defensive forces there. Neu Breisach, Schlestadt, and Belfort, in Alsace, still hold out.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

A telegram mentions as a rumour the acceptance of the Spanish crown by Prince Amadeus of Italy, and a despatch from Madrid states it is positively declared that, on the meeting of the Cortes, an end will be put to the present uncertain position of affairs.

The Minister of the Interior has refused to reopen the port of Barcelona.

Rumours of Ministerial changes continue to circulate, and it is said that Marshal Prim has offered a portfolio to Signor Rodriguez, by whom it has been declined.

PORTUGAL.

The King opened the Cortes, on Saturday, with the usual ceremonies. His Majesty, in a Speech from the Throne, announced that the diplomatic relations with Italy had been officially renewed. He lamented the war now going on between France and Germany, and said that Portugal would always maintain a strict neutrality. The Ministers would submit measures for bringing about an equilibrium of the finances.

ITALY.

M. Thiers had an hour's audience with the King yesterday week, and has also had a long conference with Signor Sella. On Saturday last he dined with the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

A Royal decree has been issued abolishing the customs line between the Roman provinces and the rest of the Italian kingdom. The decree also introduces other arrangements in reference to the finances, coinage, official salaries, and pensions.

A decree published on Wednesday promulgates the electoral law for the province of Rome, which fixes the number of deputies to be returned at fourteen.

By a decree of the Pope, the Oecumenical Council is suspended, since, owing to the occupation of Rome by the Italians, it could not deliberate with freedom.

Mazzini has been set at liberty, the Court of Catanzaro having decided that he was included in the amnesty.

News from Naples announces that the brigand Pilone has been killed.

GERMANY.

Count Bray, the Foreign Minister; Herr von Lutz, the Minister of Justice; and Major-General von Prankh, the Minister for War of Bavaria, left Munich on Wednesday morning early for the German head-quarters at Versailles. The Wurtemberg Plenipotentiaries have also left for Versailles.

The death is announced of Herr Twesten, the member of the Prussian Diet and North German Parliament well known in connection with the question of liberty of speech in the Diet, in support of which principle he was subjected to a prolonged prosecution.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor has addressed an autograph letter to Count Beust and Count Potocki, convoking the Austrian and Hungarian delegations at Pesth, on Nov. 21 next.

AMERICA.

Later returns respecting the elections show that the Democrats have carried Indiana by 2000 majority. The Republican net loss on Tuesday's election was seven Congress men. Among them were Mr. Schenck and Mr. Morrill, the Protectionists, who, it is stated, will contest the returns on the ground of alleged fraud. The Republicans have carried Nebraska, re-electing Governor Butler and a member of Congress.

President Grant has pardoned a number of the leaders of the recent Fenian raid upon Canada. He has, however, issued a stringent proclamation, which, it may be hoped, will for the future secure the Dominion against the periodical expeditions of O'Neill and his followers.

General Lee's remains were temporarily interred, on Saturday, at Lexington, Virginia, with imposing ceremonies.

A report of an armed force of Canadians having seized the St. Clair canal caused much excitement at Washington on Tuesday. Investigations by the State department have since proved the report to be sensational and groundless.

A severe storm has passed over Lakes Erie and Ontario, and has caused much damage to the shipping.

INDIA.

A Calcutta telegram states that Lord Napier of Magdala has issued a general order stating that he has received no communication giving any foundation for the injurious statements which have been circulated respecting the 4th Bengal Infantry. The reports from the various regiments are declared to be satisfactory.

CHINA.

A correspondent of Messrs. Morgan, of Cannon-street, telegraphs from Tien-Tsin, on Sept. 30:—"Two of the mandarins have been transported and fifteen men beheaded here. There has been no outbreak thus far at Kiu-Kiang. The Government are about to send an Embassy to France."

The China papers received on Wednesday show that the telegrams have not at all exaggerated the feeling of insecurity which prevailed among European residents in that country. The attempted assassination of Ma, the Viceroy of Nan-King, who was believed to be dying from his wounds, was, it is said, without doubt, to be attributed to his interposition to prevent a general rising against the foreigners, which had been arranged to take place at Nan-King, Yang-Chow, and other places simultaneously with the outbreak at Tien-Tsin. Of this design the *North China Herald* says clear evidence has been received. "The Viceroy appears to have himself brought it to the notice of the Emperor; and certainly his influence alone prevented its fulfilment. When the minds of the people of Nan-King had been wrought up to the highest point, he interposed, and marked his disapproval by visiting the missionaries on the same day which had been fixed for an outbreak. If it is for this interposition that he has suffered, the fact has a grave political significance, and is more than ever suggestive of the strength and determination of the war party." The assassin, a student, refused to state the motive for his crime. Disturbances were feared should the Viceroy's influence be withdrawn, as there were upwards of 20,000 students assembled in the city attending the triennial examinations.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ealdwin, O. de Leyland, to be Curate of Walmer.
 Bardsley, J. W., Vicar of St. Peter's; Vicar of St. Paul's, Greenwich.
 Boswell, J. P.; Curate of Hanover Chapel.
 Carpenter, W. B.; Curate of St. James's, Holloway.
 Clark, F. S.; Vicar of St. Peter's, Greenwich.
 Clowes, George; Vicar of St. Peter's, Fordcomb.
 Davenport, George; Vicar of St. Mark's, Whitechapel.
 Deey, A. W., Rector of Hartley Mauditt; Vicar of West Worldham, Hants.
 Duckworth, Robinson; Vicar of St. Mark's, St. Marylebone.
 Gibson, Marsden; Curate of St. Matthias's, Bethnal green.
 Gorham, H. S.; Curate of Bearsted.
 Gumley, William; Curate of St. Peter's, Stepney.
 Hodgson, J. G., Vicar of Croydon; Honorary Canon in Canterbury Cathedral.
 Kempthorne, John; Sunday Evening Lecturer in the parish of St. Swithin and St. Mary Bothaw.
 Lathbury, R. H.; Curate of North and South Lopham, Norfolk.
 Mant, F. W.; Vicar of Egham, Surrey.
 Morrow, T. K. M.; Rector of Holy Trinity with St. Peter's, Shaftesbury.
 Mothersole, W. F.; Chaplain of the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich.
 Purton, W.; Vicar of St. Ann's, Willenhall, Wolverhampton.
 Ripley, F. N.; Vicar of Hartford, Huntingdonshire.
 Roumieu, John Joseph; Curate of Ruislip.
 Tarver, C. T., Vicar of St. Peter's, Thanet; Honorary Canon in Canterbury Cathedral.
 Tomlinson, E. M.; Curate of St. Mary's, Tothill-fields.
 Upton, Archer; Rector of Stouting.
 Walford, H. T., Vicar of Sittingbourne; Hon. Canon in Canterbury Cathedral.
 Wilson, Edward Nicholas; Curate of Allhallows, Barking.
 Wolley, Henry Franklyn; Minister of the new Church of St. Mary Shortlands, Beckenham.
 Wrench, Jacob George; Chaplain in the Mercers' Chapel, London.

The Exeter Cathedral restoration fund amounts to £13,000.

The Bishop of Exeter has contributed £500 to a fund for improving the school buildings in connection with the Church schools in the diocese of Exeter.

The Marquis of Exeter has given £100 to a fund for the augmentation of poor benefices in the deaneries of Stamford and Ness, and an annual subscription of £20.

The congregation of the Rev. C. R. Gordon, D.D., of Norland-place, Notting-hill, have presented him with a purse containing 200 gs.

The New Testament Company of Revisers of the Authorised Version closed their present session yesterday week. The number present each day was twenty-three.

The Bishop of Ripon consecrated, on the 3rd inst., a new church at Thurstonland, near Huddersfield, being the fourth church erected in the parish of Kirkburton within a few years.

The foundation-stone of the Church of St. Ambrose, Everton, was laid by Mr. William Inman on the 25th ult. It is to be a chapel of ease to the Church of St. Peter.

On the 13th inst. the parish church of New Buckenham, Norfolk, was reopened after restoration of the nave, the architect being Mr. W. Fawcett, M.A., of Cambridge.

We learn from the *City Press* that the Ironmongers' Company have voted 100 gs. to the fund for the completion of St. Paul's. Nine of the City companies have recently subscribed towards this great work.

Yesterday week, while the Rev. Mr. Cowan, of St. Chrysostom's Church, was delivering a speech at a conference of clergymen and ministers in the Townhall, Liverpool, on the subject of establishing a hospital, he fell backwards and died.

The Archbishop of York, who presided at the Doncaster Church Conference, said he should like to see a council of clergy and laymen labouring in every parish. It was desirable in these times of peril that they should have around them every member of the Church; hence, for this reason, he was glad to notice that the mistrust between clergy and laity was rapidly diminishing.

The parish church of Terrington, near Malton, having been restored by Mr. Christian, architect, at a cost of £2200, was reopened on the 3rd inst. The Archbishop of York preached in the morning, and the Rev. J. C. Raw, Vicar of Ainderby Steeple, in the evening; prayers being said by the Rev. S. Wimbush, Rector, to whose energy the parish is mainly indebted for the carrying out of this long-required work.

The chancel of Frampton Church, Gloucester, having been rebuilt and extended by Mr. Woodyer, architect, and the burial-ground enlarged, the Bishop held a consecration of both on St. Michael's Day. The east window is filled with stained glass by Clayton and Bell, to the memory of Mr. H. C. Clifford. The cost of the entire work has been over £1000, of which two-thirds was raised by the sale of the gold communion-plate, presented a few years ago by Miss Wicks, a lady connected by family ties with the parish. Besides the work above mentioned, there have been considerable improvements and restorations effected in the body of the church.

On St. Michael's Day the new Church of St. Andrew, Grimsby, built from the designs of Mr. J. H. Hakewell, at a cost, when completed, of £7000, exclusive of £500 for the site, was consecrated by the Bishop of Lincoln, who preached in the morning; the Rev. J. J. Trebeck, Vicar of Annesley, who, as the late Incumbent, originated the work, preaching in the evening. Among the gifts may be enumerated the pulpit, by Sir C. Anderson; the font, by the architect; the lectern, by Mr. F. Long, who has been very active in the work; the service books, by Mrs. F. Long; the alms-dish, by Mrs. Peach; and the altar linen, by the communicants.

At the Diocesan Conference which commenced its sittings on Wednesday, under the presidency of the Bishop of Chester, the subject of education was introduced by the Very Rev. the Dean of Chester. He submitted that the predominant wish with too many had been, not to elevate the children of the poor into some kind of decent Christian culture, but to bring down the Church of England from its opportunities of usefulness. It was, however, satisfactory to feel that this mode of handling the question had met with signal failure, and that there were good reasons for taking a cheerful view in regard to the matter of education. Mr. Charles Aspinall, the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P., and others, took part in the discussion which followed.

A conference of clergy and laity, to last two days, was opened, at Leeds, on Wednesday. The Bishop of Ripon said it was desirable that different views on the great questions now engaging public attention should be freely expressed. Papers were read on the best means of attaching the working classes to the Church and on the fostering of missionary zeal within the Church. Among the means discussed were the establishment of bible classes, cottage meetings, and mothers' meetings. The establishment of mission-rooms was also recommended as being more acceptable to working men than attending church. Special services for the masses and a simplification of the Church service were also recommended. Much stress was laid on the importance of co-operation between the clergy and laity.

The Bishop of Exeter has issued a circular to the clergy of his diocese, in which he suggests that lay assistants in parochial work under the clergyman shall be engaged, including gentlemen, farmers, shopkeepers, artisans, or the like. The

duties of these lay assistants are to take a leading part in the Sunday school and the night school; to visit the sick, and keep the clergyman thoroughly informed of their state; to hold services in school-rooms, cottages, or any other buildings not consecrated for public worship; to read printed or written sermons which the clergyman had approved, and to explain passages of Scripture selected or approved by the clergyman. Under certain conditions, which he lays down, his Lordship is prepared to grant licenses to lay assistants. A candidate is to be a communicant, a regular attendant at church, and selected or approved by the Incumbent of his parish. No license will be given except after an interview with the Bishop.

At the Church Congress at Southampton, on Thursday week, papers were read on "The Evidence of Christian Antiquity as to Ritual," and "The Effect of the Increased Cultivation of Physical Science and of Literary and other Research on Biblical Criticism and Belief." On both subjects considerable discussion took place. In the evening the duty of the Church as to middle-class education and the Endowed School Act was considered; and a working man's conference took place, over which the Bishop of Winchester presided. The following day was occupied with the question of union with other Churches at home and abroad. There was in general a kindly feeling shown towards other denominations, while some of the speakers insisted that it was not the duty of the Church of England to seek union with other bodies, but for other bodies to seek union with her. The next meeting is to be held at Nottingham. The proceedings of the congress were appropriately brought to a conclusion by a grand service, on Saturday, in the nave of Winchester Cathedral. The singing of the three choirs of Salisbury, Chichester, and Winchester is described as being of unusual excellence. The sermon was preached by Dr. Magee, Bishop of Peterborough. The Bishop of Winchester, president of the congress, took a prominent part in the services.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Congregations will be held for the purpose of granting graces and conferring degrees on the following days—viz., Michaelmas Term—Thursday, Nov. 3; Thursday, 17; Thursday, Dec. 1; Thursday, 8; Thursday, 15; and Saturday, 17.

The election of a Fellow of Magdalen has terminated in favour of Mr. G. E. Baker, B.A., late Demy of Magdalen. Mr. Baker took a First Classical Class in both Moderations and Final Examination.

Two Fellowships vacant at Queen's have been awarded to Thomas Hodges Grose, B.A., late scholar of Balliol, and George Wynne Jendrine, Scholar of Corpus Christi. A Scholarship was not awarded. The Hastings Exhibition has been awarded to Mr. Alexander John Neale, Commoner of Queen's. Mr. Grose was placed in the First Class in both Classical and Mathematical Moderations, Trinity Term, 1866; in the First Class in the Final Classical School in Trinity Term, 1868; and in the First Class in the Final Mathematical School in the following Term.

The Rev. W. K. Briscoe, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Jesus, has been elected Vice-Principal, in the place of the Rev. Lewis Gilbertson, B.D., who has accepted the college living of Braunston, Northamptonshire.

Exhibitions at Christ Church have been awarded to J. Parsons, Bruton School, and J. Scott, Glasgow University.

Open scholarships at St. John's, of the yearly value of £104, and tenable for five years, have been awarded to Stevenson and Powys.

The election at Lincoln has terminated in favour of the following:—Open Scholarships—F. Bond, New (scholarship value £100 per annum); T. Sanctuary and G. Palmes, Winchester College; Tatham Scholarship (Mathematical)—Wodehouse, Eton. Natural Science Scholarship—Schofield, Owens College, Manchester. There were thirty-seven candidates.

Mr. Hodgson, late of the Lichfield Cathedral Choir, has been appointed to a lay clerkship at Magdalen.

The authorities of the University are about to fit up that portion of St. Mary's Church which for some time past has been used as a receptacle for the University fire-engine as a chapel for the use of unattached members of the University.

Extensive alterations have been carried out at Christ Church during the Long Vacation. The interior of the cathedral has been in great part restored, notably the east end, where two Norman windows, as nearly reproductions of the originals as possible, have replaced the former Gothic window. The screen separating the Latten Chapel from the choir and northern transept has been removed, by which step the fine Norman pillars are seen to great advantage. It is proposed to restore the exterior when more funds are forthcoming. Mr. Gilbert Scott, R.A., is the architect, whose plans have been carried out during the whole of the past Long Vacation. The cathedral is now open. The walls of Tom Quad, which were in some places showing signs of decay, have been renewed with fresh stone, while the common-room, treasurer's office, &c., under the hall, have also undergone alterations.

The Vinerian Professor of Common Law (Dr. Kenyon) will lecture during the present Term on Common Law. The Professor of Political Economy (Mr. Bonamy Price) will give a course of lectures on Money. The Regius Professor of Modern History (Mr. Stubbs) will lecture on the Constitutional History of England from the time of Henry II. The Professor will also deliver a course of lectures on the Political History of England during the Thirty Years' War. The Chichele Professor of Modern History (Mr. Burrows) will deliver two courses of lectures:—Course 1, on English History, from the reign of Richard II; Course 2, on the later Stuarts. The Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence (Mr. Maine) will lecture on Ancient Systems of Law Surviving in the East. The Chichele Professor of International Law and Diplomacy (Mr. Bernard) will lecture on the Elements of International Law and the connection of the study with that of History. The Reader in Indian Law and History (Mr. Owen) will lecture on the Hindoo Law of Property. The Vinerian Reader of English Law (Mr. Digby) will lecture in Corpus Christi College on the Elements of the Law relating to Things Real. The Sadlerian Professor of Natural Philosophy (Mr. Bartholomew Price) will lecture on Mechanics and Attraction. The Professor of Geology (Mr. Phillips) will lecture, at the Museum, on the Composition and Structure of the External Parts of the Earth. The Professor of Botany and Rural Economy (Mr. Lawson) will lecture on the Minute Anatomy of Plants. The Linacre Professor of Anatomy and Physiology (Dr. Rolleston) will lecture on Anatomy and Physiology. The Savilian Professor of Astronomy (Mr. Pritchard) will lecture on the Principal Facts and Formulae of Spherical Astronomy. The Professor of Experimental Philosophy (Mr. Clifton) will deliver two courses: Course 1, on Elementary Statistics; Course 2, on Heat.

CAMBRIDGE.

Congregations will be held for the purpose of granting graces and conferring degrees on the following days—viz., Thursday, Nov. 3; Thursday, 17; Thursday, Dec. 1; Thursday, 8; Thursday, 15; and Saturday, 17.

The Vice-Chancellor has announced to the Senate the fol-

lowing munificent offer of the Duke of Devonshire, the Chancellor of the University:—"I find in the report, dated Feb. 29, 1869, of the Physical Science Syndicate, recommending the establishment of a Professor and Demonstrator of Experimental Physics, that the buildings and apparatus required for this department of science are estimated to cost £6300. I am desirous to assist the University in carrying this recommendation into effect, and shall, accordingly, be prepared to provide the funds required for the building and apparatus, so soon as the University shall have in other respects completed its arrangements for teaching experimental physics, and shall have approved the plan of the building."

The Carus Greek Testament Prize for Bachelors of Arts has been awarded to F. Watson, B.A., St. John's. The Examiners are of opinion that A. Foster, B.A., of St. John's, has acquitted himself with great credit.

The under-mentioned have been elected at Sidney:—Classical Scholar—A. E. Bourne, Merchant Taylors' School. Mathematical Scholars—Iddon, Liverpool College; Gaches, Merchant Taylors' School. Mathematical Exhibitioners—Salmond, University of Aberdeen; White, Malvern College; Bate, Plymouth Grammar School. Natural Science Exhibitioners—Jewsbury, King's College, London; Brodie, Clifton College. Johnson Exhibitioner—Wood, Oalham School. Lovett Exhibitioners—Weatherell, Grantham School; Griffiths, Owens College, Manchester. Elected Sixes—Laying, private tuition; Pidcock, Grantham School; Thurstan, Queen Elizabeth's College, Guernsey.

The following appointments have taken place at Queens':—Temperley, promoted to a scholarship of £80 per annum; Eagles, £50; Goodacre and Standish, £40; Maddon and Clowes, £60; Rendell, £40; Bovey, elected to a foundation scholarship of £60; Poole, £40; Todd and Berry, £30. Elected to minor scholarships, after open competition—Hammond, King's, London, £60 per annum; Fyffe, King's, London, £50; Niven, University of Aberdeen, £40. Elected to a choral scholarship of £40 per annum—Stanford.

The under-mentioned, all scholars and B.A. of the college, were chosen Fellows of Trinity as the result of competitive examination:—C. Colbeck (1869), Fifth Classic; A. Stewart (1868), Eleventh Classic; W. L. Hetherington (1868), Twenty Second Wrangler and Fourteenth Classic; G. C. W. Warr (1868), Third Classic; E. B. Birks (1870), Seventh Classic and bracketed Twentieth Wrangler; M. R. Pryor, bracketed Seventh Senior Optime, 1869. The Fellowship to Mr. Pryor was awarded for special proficiency in natural science, and the examination was an open one to others than members of Trinity. This honour makes, we believe, the sixteenth distinction Mr. Warr has gained at the University.

Messrs. Farmer and Brindley, sculptors, have completed five fine figures of Bishop Stillington, Bishop Bateman, Edmund de Gonville, Dr. Caius, and Dr. Perse. The former has been placed in the new chapel of St. John's College, and those of Gonville, Caius, and Bateman in front of the new gateway of that college. They stand 6 ft. in height, and are robed. That of Dr. Perse is placed over the approach to the circular staircase in the new court of Caius. Edmund de Gonville founded Caius, and at his death left money for its completion at the disposal of William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich; and Dr. Caius formed the plans of the three gateways intended to inculcate the moral lesson that "Humility and virtue lead to honour."

The number of freshmen this term is as follows:—St. Peter's, 14; Clare, 27; Gonville and Caius, 44; Pembroke, 15; Trinity Hall, 29; Corpus Christi, 31; King's, 9; Queens', 13; St. Catharine's, 14; Jesus, 48; Christ's, 20; St. John's, 125; Magdalene, 13; Trinity, 152; Emmanuel, 27; and Downing, 5; making a total of 583.

The Professor of Mineralogy (Mr. Miller) began, on Tuesday, a short course of lectures on Elementary Crystallography, and one or two on Weighing. The Regius Professor of Laws (Dr. Aaby) will lecture on the Roman Law of Obligations and Contracts. The Downing Professor of the Laws of England (Mr. Birbee) will lecture on Public Wrongs. The Whewell Professor of International Law (Mr. V. Harcourt) will lecture on the Rights and Duties of Neutral States.

For the lectures for women in connection with this University courses have been arranged in the following subjects: English History (Professor Seeley), beginning Oct. 21; English Literature (Mr. Clark), Oct. 19; Latin (Mr. Mayor), Oct. 18; French (M. Boquel), Oct. 19; Harmony (Dr. Garrett), Oct. 22. Persons desirous of attending any of the courses are requested to pay the fee (one guinea) to Mrs. Bateson, St. John's Lodge.

Professor Scott, who has occupied the Chair of Oriental Languages and Literature in the University of Aberdeen since 1846, died on Monday, after an illness of only four days' duration, at Leven, Fifeshire.

A prize of £100 has been offered by an anonymous donor for the best essay on "The Nature and Contents of Scripture Revelation, as compared with other Forms of Truth," to be competed for by students at any Scottish University, or at Trinity College, Glenalmond. Principal Tulloch, Professor Caird, and Dr. Hannah have consented to act as judges.

On Thursday week the Marquis of Kildare, the new Chancellor of the Queen's University at Dublin, presided for the first time over the annual meeting of the Senate, which was held in St. Patrick's Hall in the Castle, for the purpose of conferring degrees. The proceedings were honoured by the presence of the Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer, attended by the Viceregal Staff.

The Westminster School sports concluded on Thursday week, when Lady Augusta Stanley presented the prizes.

At the opening day at Rugby, one hundred candidates presented themselves to fill the fifty vacancies on the roll.

The Rev. Clifton Bokenham, B.A., Senior Mathematical Master in Epsom College, and formerly exhibitioner of Pembroke College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the Second Mastership of Huntingdon Grammar School.

Mr. Archibald Brown, B.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, late Assistant Master at Cheltenham College, has been appointed Second Master of Chigwell Grammar School, in the room of the Rev. A. C. Wilson, who has been elected Head Master of Basingstoke Grammar School.

The new Royal Free Grammar School, Newcastle-on-Tyne, was opened yesterday week by Lord Ravensworth. Three hundred boys are already on the roll.

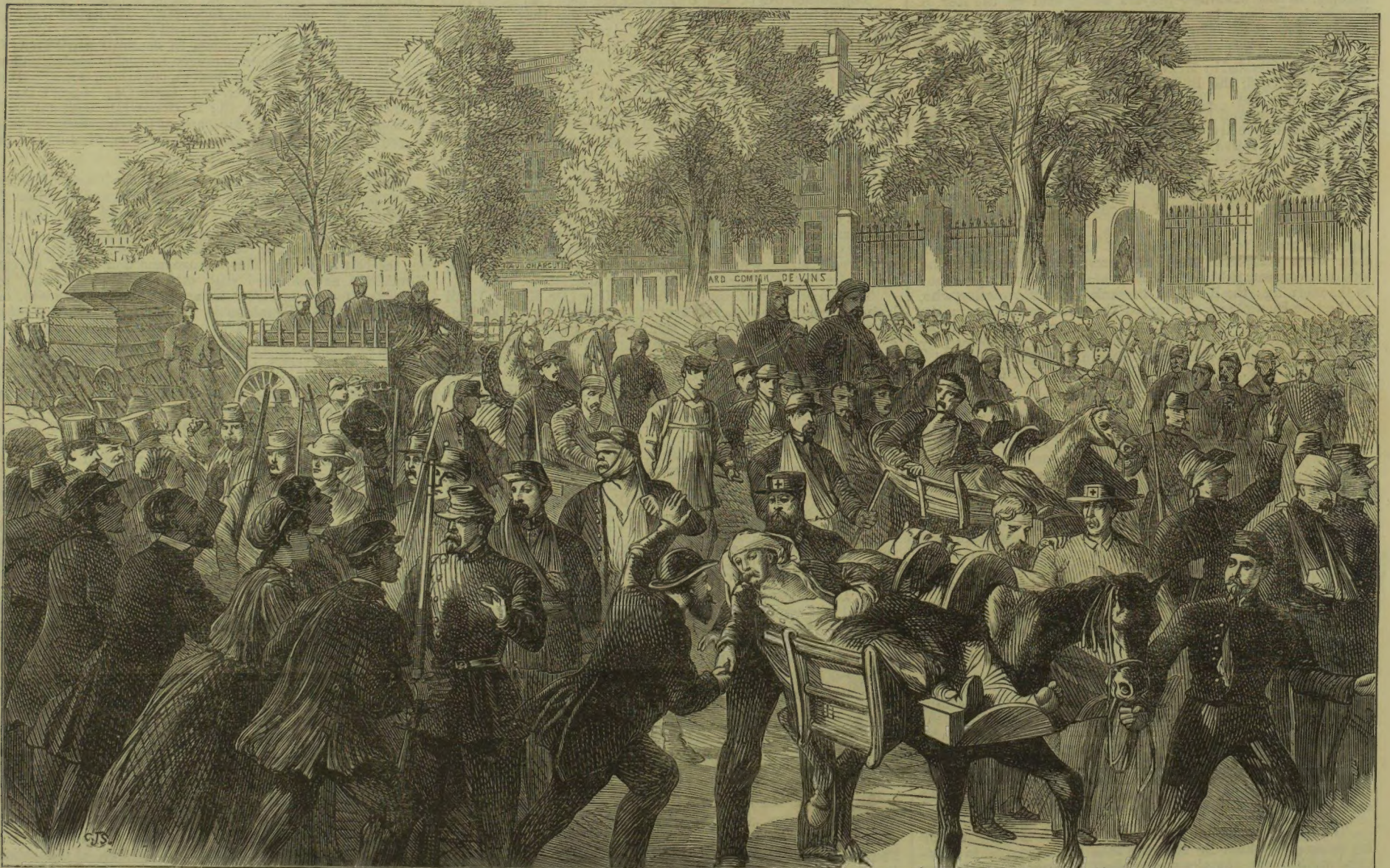
Cronstadt has been visited with a fearful fire. Sixty-two houses have been reduced to ashes, and more than 2000 people belonging to the poorer classes have been left without shelter.

The Swiss Federal Council has instructed its Consul at Lyons to deny officially the rumour that Switzerland sets up a claim to North Savoy.

A powder magazine exploded, on Sunday, at Comeldick, a suburb of Alexandria, destroying several houses. About fifty persons were killed or wounded, including three Europeans.



THE WAR: DEFENCE OF PARIS—OUTPOST OF GARDES MOBILES BETWEEN FORTS BICETRE AND IVRY.



THE WAR: INSIDE PARIS—ENTRY OF WOUNDED BY THE CHAUSSEE DE MAINE AFTER THE FIGHT AT CHATILLON.



THE WAR: ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA AT VERSAILLES.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst., at Moortown Ringwood, the wife of Henry Brouncker, of a daughter.
On the 9th inst., at Funchal, Madeira, the wife of George R. Welsh, Esq., of a son.
On the 16th inst., at Somerset Villa, Kilburn, the wife of Charles Copeland Fisher, of a son.
On the 12th inst., at 34, Grosvenor-street, Lady Vernon, of a daughter.
On the 12th inst., at Montagu House, Whitehall, Lady Walter Scott, of a son.
On the 16th inst., at 19, Granville-place, Lady Jane Lindsay, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst., at All Saints' Church, Clapham Park, by the Rev. John Jessopp, M.A., assisted by the Incumbent, the Rev. Archdeacon Boys, Charles, son of Thomas Horsey, Esq., of Thornbury, Clapham Park, to Emma Eliza, second daughter of Daniel Haywood, Esq., of West House, Clapham-common, Surrey.
On the 18th inst., at Elstead, by the Rev. G. Brydges Lee Warner, Vicar of St. Mary Bredin, Canterbury, uncle of the bridegroom, and the Rev. J. R. Charlesworth, Rector of Elstead, Harry Francis, second son of Alfred Giles, Esq., of Cusford, Godalming, to Cornelia Jane, youngest daughter of the late Charles Eushe, Esq., of Elstead Lodge, Surrey.

DEATHS.

On the 15th inst., at Lewisham-hill, Blackheath, Joel Langley, in his 73rd year.
On the 12th inst., at Simla, Colonel J. C. Anderson, C.S.I., Chief Engineer for Irrigation Works, and Joint Secretary to Government in Dept. Public Works, aged 45.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 29.

SUNDAY, Oct. 22.—Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary Charles Brown Dalton M.A., Vicar of Highgate; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Michael Gibbs, Vicar of Christ Church, Newgate-street. Chapel Royal, St. James's: The Rev. R. Duckworth, M.A., Chapel Royal, Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy; 7.0 p.m., the Rev. F. J. Holland, M.A., Vicar of Quebec Chapel. Temple Church, morning: the Rev. H. W. Burrows, B.D., Vicar of Christ Church, St. Pancras.
MONDAY, 24.—The Mansion House founded, 1739. Peace of Pekin, between Great Britain, France, and China, signed, 1860. New moon, 3.36 p.m.
TUESDAY, 25.—Saints Crispin and Crispinian, martyrs. Geoffrey Chaucer, poet, died, 1400. Battle of Balacava (gallant charge of the "six hundred" light cavalry), 1854.
WEDNESDAY, 26.—Dr. Philip Doddridge, author of "The Rise and Progress," died, 1751. William Hogarth, painter and engraver, died, 1764.
THURSDAY, 27.—Entry of Napoleon I. into Berlin, 1806. The philanthropic Duchess Dowager of Sutherland died, 1868. Foundation of the new City Library to be laid (announced).
FRIDAY, 28.—St. Simon and St. Jude, Apostles. Alfred the Great died, 901. John Locke, philosopher, died, 1704.
SATURDAY, 29.—Sir Walter Raleigh executed, 1618. Great Reform Riots at Bristol (hundreds of houses and many public buildings burnt), 1831. Royal Horticultural Society (promenade), 3 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 29.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 58	10 59	11 22	12 43	2 22	3 44	5 21

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Direction.	General.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	Force in 24 hours.		
Oct. 12	29.204	49.3	45.7	88	0-10	6	33.0	62.7	S. WSW.	SW.
13	29.011	52.5	44.0	75	10	48.4	57.3	7	W.	
14	30.002	49.4	41.2	75	2	45.9	57.3	8	N. NE. NNE.	
15	29.888	43.4	39.0	86	2	30.6	57.7	8	NE. S. SW.	
16	29.589	48.8	38.4	69	5	47.8	54.0	8	S. SSW.	
17	29.816	49.3	46.7	91	8	36.7	57.4	8	W. WSW.	
18	29.816	49.3	46.7	91	8	36.7	57.4	8	SSW. S. WSW.	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.455	29.368	29.991	29.972	29.411	29.470	29.921
Temperature of Air	50.0	54.0	51.0	50.0	55.0	51.0	51.0
Temperature of Evaporation	47.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	54.0	49.0	49.0
Direction of Wind	SSE.	W.	N.	NE.	SSW.	W.	SSW.

NEW POSTAL TARIFF.

Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can now be supplied by post, direct from the Office, 198, Strand, W.C., at the reduced rate of £1 5s. 8d. per annum, or 6s. 5d. per quarter, to be paid in advance. This subscription will cover the ordinary Double Numbers and the special Christmas Supplements.

Post-Office Orders should be made payable to the Publisher.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be obtained at any of the Railway Bookstalls in England and Wales for 5d. each single Number. Notice of any difficulty in buying the paper at this price should be sent to the Publisher, 198, Strand, W.C.

DORÉ GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, and FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, at the New Gallery. Open Ten to Six. Gas at Dusk. Admission, 1s.

THE COAST OF NORWAY. An Exhibition of Drawings and Paintings by ELIJAH WALTON, including "The Midnight Sun."—PALL-MALL GALLERY, 48, Pall-mall (Mr. W. M. Thompson's). Admission, with Catalogue, 1s. Open from Ten till Dusk.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART Gratuitously Presented for the Relief of Destitute Widows and Orphans of Germans Killed in the War, will remain open till Nov. 5, at the GALLERY of the NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION, 39, Old Bond-street. Under the Immediate Patronage of her Royal Highness the PRINCESS ROYAL, CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA, and the Ambassadors of the North German Confederation and Bavaria. The Exhibition includes Four Works by her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia, and Four Works by her Royal Highness Princess Louise. Admission, 1s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—THE PRAEGER FAMILY give their refined CONCERTS daily at half-past Three and Eight. Professor Praeger exhibits daily, at a quarter to Three and a quarter past Seven, the effects, and also the various modes, of causing Ghosts of Human Beings to appear and disappear, crawl, leap, and dance on walls, or float in space; also shows the latest novelty—viz., Ghosts in Shadow Faces produced on the screen by Walnut Kernels. Notes from a popular Opera by Sublet Champion. The whole One Shilling.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Last Week but Two of HAMILTON'S Grand DIORAMA of the CONTINENT, and SCENES and EVENTS of the WAR. Magnificent Scenes of Paris, Versailles, St. Cloud. "The Marseillaise." "What is on the Rhine," &c., will be sung by Mr. Herbert. Exhibitions Every Evening, at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday at Three and Eight.

SIX COLOURED PLATES.

Now ready, price One Shilling,

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TWELVE LARGE PORTRAITS

OF THE

KING OF PRUSSIA, NAPOLEON III.,

AND THE LEADING

GENERALS IN THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR,

ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;

TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF SPORTING DOGS,

BY S. CARTER, AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1870; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past twenty-three years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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INSTRUCTION IN SCIENCE AND ART FOR WOMEN.

With the general assistance of the following:

The Duchess of St. Albans. Lady Northcote. Mrs. Cowie.
The Countess of Derby. Lady Sandford. Mrs. W. E. Forster.
The Countess of Tankerville. Lady Wyatt. Mrs. Hooker.
The Countess De Grey and R. J. C. The Baroness Meyer de Rothschild. Mrs. Henry Huth.
The Countess Granville. Mrs. Baden Powell. Mrs. Layard.
The Countess Cowley. Mrs. Edgar Bowring. Mrs. Lyon Playfair.
The Lady Elcho. Mrs. Bruce. Mrs. Granville Ryder.
The Lady Dorothy Nevill. Mrs. H. G. Burr. Mrs. Nassau Senior.
The Hon. Mrs. F. Byng. Mrs. Thos. King Chambers. Mrs. Hugh Smith.
The Hon. Mrs. C. Grey. Mrs. Henry Cole. Mrs. Thuring.

Mr. FRANK PAUER will deliver a Series of Six Lectures "ON THE CLAVECIN AND THE PIANOFORTE," their History and Musical Literature, illustrated by performances on the Pianoforte, in the Lecture Theatre, SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 16, 23, 30, Dec. 7, 14, and 21, at 2.30 p.m. Tickets for the Course, 10s. 6d.; Single Admission, 2s. 6d. A Syllabus will be issued on the day of each Lecture. Schools and Families can obtain six Tickets at the price of five. Ladies who may wish to attend this course of Lectures are requested to apply for tickets, by letter, to the Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng, Treasurer, South Kensington Museum. Tickets can also be obtained at the Catalogue Sale Stall at the Museum, or will be forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order, made payable to the Treasurer, at the Post Office, 8, Fulham-road, Brompton, S.W.

INSTRUCTION IN SCIENCE AND ART FOR WOMEN.

Courses of Lectures "On the Elements of Physical Science," by Professors Huxley, Guthrie, and Oliver, in the Lecture Theatre, South Kensington Museum. The Elementary Course on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Eleven a.m., commencing Nov. 9, with Professor Huxley's Introductory Lecture; the Advanced Course on Tuesdays and Fridays, at Eleven a.m., commencing Nov. 16. Tickets for either Course, 2s. 6d. A Syllabus will be issued on the day of each Lecture. Schools and Families can obtain six Tickets at the price of five. Ladies who may wish to attend this course of Lectures are requested to apply for tickets, by letter, to the Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng, Treasurer, South Kensington Museum. Tickets can also be obtained at the Catalogue Sale Stall at the Museum, or will be forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order, made payable to the Treasurer, at the Post Office, 8, Fulham-road, Brompton, S.W.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GRAND FIREWORKS, NEXT

THURSDAY, ONE SHILLING.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—TUESDAY AND THURSDAY

Next.—OPERAS, under the direction of Mr. George Perrin. Thursday.—Grand Display of Fireworks and Magnificent Illumination of Fountains; Last Time of the Arc de l'Etoile and the Great Tower of Strasbourg Cathedral; also Balloon Test, Parachute Rocket, Batteries of Guns, Sanctions, &c. Monday to Friday.—Shilling Days.

Saturday.—Concert and Afternoon Promenade. Half a Crown. War Court, Great War Map (showing the whole country traversed by the German Armies), new Map of Paris Fortifications, Original War Sketches, Orchestral Band, Festival Organ, Fountains Playing, and innumerable Attractions.

NOTE.—A Great Popular Fete will be given, as usual, on the Last Day of October. Full particulars will be duly announced. Excursions on several Lines.

THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.

Every Night, Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, Three and Eight, all the year round. This Hall is now perfectly ventilated and delightfully cool, no matter how crowded it may be. Entirely New Programme of Songs, Ballads, &c., this Week. Fautouls, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Arches, 2s.; Galleries, 1s. Children under Twelve Half-price to Stalls and Arches only. Places may be secured at 10 Tickets obtained at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith and Prosser, Cheap-side; Hays, Royal Exchange. No fees of any description whatsoever. Doors open at 2.30 for Day, 7.30 for Evening. Performance. Sole Proprietors.—Messrs. George W. Moore and Frederick Burgess. General Manager.—Mr. Frederick Burgess.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Lessee and Manager,

F. B. Chatterton.—Morning Performance on Wednesday, Nov. 9.—MONDAY, OCT. 24, and During the Week, at Seven o'clock, the Laughable Farce of PHOEBUS' FIX, in which all the members of the celebrated Vokes family will appear. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, a New Historical Romantic Drama entitled AMY ROBERTSON, written by Andrew Halliday, with New and Characteristic Scenery by William Beverley. The characters represented by Mr. T. C. King, Messrs. Morton Davies, J. B. Howard, Brittain Wright, F. Moreland, F. Charles, Clifford, J. Neville, F. Stainforth, H. Naylor, and F. Vokes; Miss Neilson, Misses Fanny Addison, J. Vokes, Kemp, J. Morton, and R. Vokes. To conclude with, at Eleven o'clock, New and Original Farce, A DOMESTIC HERCULES, Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven, and terminate at Half-past Eleven.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—THIS (SATURDAY)

EVENING will be presented Victorien Sardou's great play FERNANDE, revised by Sutherland Edwards, Esq. Characters by Messrs. Farren, Leeson, Lyn Hayne, Gaston Murray, and Lionel Brough; Mrs. Hermann Vezie, Miss Larkin, Miss Fannie Brough, Miss Sallie Turner, and Mrs. John Wood. To commence at Seven with TO OBLIGE BENSON, by Tom Taylor, Esq. FERNANDE at Eight o'clock. To conclude with ONLY ONE HALFPENNY, by John Oxenford, Esq. Box-office Eleven to Four. No fees.

THE CIRCUS IN HOLBORN.—"One of the best troupes I

have ever seen is now performing at the Amphitheatre in Holborn. Mr. Chairman, most energetic of managers, has outdone all former efforts. He actually brings over the celebrated Price, the Clown from the Cirque Impériale in Paris—that quaint, dry, and intensely humorous actor, who is well known to all who knew anything about Paris. Price is a clown in a hundred. Then we have the Brothers Lavater Lee, who combine clowning and riding. They are marvellous riders. They flide standing, and flide jumping, and flide rolling over, and flide on one another's back, and on one another's head. And, oh! there is such a dear little creature—Mlle. Chiarini—who does such wonders on horseback, that I shall not be believed if I attempt to describe her antics. Mr. Alfred Bradbury, the 'Jockey Anglais,' is well known. He wears tighter breeches than ever, and certainly never rode better in his life than on the night I had such a jolly evening at the Holborn. It would be idle to attempt to describe all the attractions. Performing elephants, and tumbler, and valet, and trained children, and gymnasts, follow one another in quick succession."—Figaro, Oct. 6. Open at Seven. Morning Performances, every Wednesday and Saturday, at Half-past Two.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—This Theatre WILL

REOPEN ON MONDAY NEXT, OCT. 24, with Sheridan's Comedy of THE RIVALS. On Wednesday will be revived THE LOVE CHASE, with other entertainments.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—MONDAY.

OCT. 24 and during the Week, the great Olympic drama, LITTLE EMPLY, adapted from Charles Dickens's "David Copperfield," by Andrew Halliday. Olympic company and effects. On Monday, Oct. 31, Goldsmith's VICAR OF WAKEFIELD.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1870.

Perhaps there has been no week, since fire was opened on Saarbruck, when we have had so little to record in the way of war news as in the week now closing. This may be "the torrent's smoothness ere it dash below"—that is to say, the period may be one of the comparative lull which usually precedes great events. We have almost nothing to state as to military operations. The fall of Soissons, though an item in the war, is but a small one. The fate of the place was, of course, inevitable as soon as the German artillery could be brought into play. We have had copious instalments of the fictitious news with which, as the Berlin despatch says, the French Government seek to keep up the spirits of the population; but the trick is now so stale that we doubt whether the placarded announcements of a French victory, with thousands of Germans slain, bring many additional "bronzes" into the pockets of the indefatigable little distributors of evening editions. People smile at the words, and wait for the quiet German rectification, which states that a sortie of "some" French troops had been made and that it had been repulsed by "some of our guns." We do not know that it would be fair to speak very harshly of these French tactics. It is an obvious necessity with General Trochu to make Paris think that something is going on, and manifestly it would not do for him to say that he was gradually teaching raw troops to stand fire, and that they did not much like it. At the worst, he does but inherit the traditions of his predecessors, and the state of Paris at this time is so dangerous that it would perhaps not be justifiable in the commander to feed the population on a diet of severe truth. But it does occur to us that, his necessities being recognised, writers in this country might abstain from treating French war news as anything but what it is—an article manufactured for home use.

The most interesting announcement is that communications have been on foot between Marshal Bazaine and the Germans. It is natural to suppose that their object is an arrangement for the surrender of Metz. The grand endeavour made by Bazaine to cut his way in the direction of Thionville is thought to have been the last serious demonstration possible to him, and its failure may have disheartened the soldiers who have borne up so long and so bravely against privation and disease. Yet, though he may not be able to fight, it is likely that he may be able to protract his defence for a considerable time, and his decision on this point will be one of the most important facts in the history of the war. If Metz surrenders, a powerful German army will be liberated, and will, no doubt, soon be on its march to swell the force of the besiegers of the capital. We do not agree with those who hold that the war will be virtually over when that grand reinforcement shall be obtained, as we do not see how its presence in the field can directly affect the defences; but the addition of those thousands of veterans will make the ultimate issue more certain, and therefore their release would be an additional justification of the Provisional Government, if it should at length be disposed to make terms.

Terms, such as we know of, or the "downfall of Paris," make the alternatives which only are offered by the conquerors. A new intimation proceeds from Berlin to the effect that it is necessary to make the French comprehend their real position. There was little need of the stern monition. It is certain that the Germans are in no position to retreat from Paris, except as victors to the end. We do not, of course, allude to their military, but to their moral, attitude. They announced at the beginning of the war that France must be humiliated. She has been defeated on twenty battle-fields; but, save in a few comparatively insignificant affairs, there has been no humiliation, unless that is to be found in the prostration of a dynasty against which we are now told every honest man in France had pronounced, though the fact had certainly not appeared in any recent proceedings by the population. But would it not be a humiliation for Germany—that is to say, would it not be held such by her organs, nay, by those who have given their relatives to death for the German cause—that the King and all his army should come before Paris, and then should turn away, daunted, as every Frenchman would exclaim, by the sight of the defiant and sacred city? Throughout the whole war the tone of all Frenchmen who could make themselves heard has been so outrageous that, much as we desire to see the last sacrifice averted, we cannot think that it is in the German nature to forego the one triumph for which the nation is calling. Gladly indeed should we behold that triumph foregone, not only because a deep wound to the power of a gallant people would be averted, but because we are as certain as Count von Bismarck alleges himself to be that peace will be of no duration until some effort at revenge shall have been made. But, as with Leipsic, of which dates now remind us, there is Paris, and

Round her, in inexorable might,
Lies Germany—in arms.

Various tales were told. The bombardment was to begin on Sunday, as it was the anniversary of the commencement of the fight of Leipsic, and there was a Royal birthday to be solemnised by the opening of fire. Whether the attack has begun we shall soon know; but we may be quite certain that the commander of the German army

will neither hasten nor delay it for the sake of making a coincidence in history. The one terrible truth is that the cannon are either quite ready or all but ready. Whether, in the mad excitement of the hour that is coming, Paris may force her soldiers to rush out upon the foe, or whether her defenders will have the sublimer courage to accept the situation, no one can know—those who are in the capital can as yet say no more on this than those who judge from afar off. Hitherto the common danger has united all classes, and those from whose intemperance and sedition most was to be apprehended have been kept in check by the patriotism and vigilance of the rest. If this honourable state of things endures, Paris of 1870, even in the time of her great peril, will have shown herself far advanced on the Paris of the revolutions, and will have given far better than a material guarantee against her renewing the policy of disturbance, the prevention of which is alleged by her enemies to have been their object in taking arms.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Balmoral Castle.

On Sunday her Majesty, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice, attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. R. Story, of Roseneath, officiated.

The Queen, with the Princesses, has, during the week, taken her usual daily walks and drives in the vicinity of the Royal demesne.

Prince Leopold is able to take both walking and driving exercise.

The Duke of Argyll and the Marquis of Lorne have passed several days on a visit to her Majesty at Balmoral.

The Queen has also entertained at dinner during the week his Excellency M. and Madame Van der Weyer, Major-General Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, and the Right Hon. W. E. Forster.

Her Majesty has continued to receive favourable accounts of Princess Louis of Hesse and of the infant Prince.

The Marquis of Hertford has left Balmoral.

Viscount Bridport has arrived at the castle.

The Queen will hold a Council, at Balmoral, on Monday next.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, and Princess Victoria of Wales, have passed the week at Stafford House, which has been placed at the disposal of the Prince and Princess by the Duke of Sutherland during the progress of improvements which are being carried out at Marlborough House.

On Sunday the Princess attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. T. Belmore, the Rev. F. K. Harford, and the Rev. A. G. Cornwall officiated.

The Princess, attended by Viscountess Walden, has taken daily drives in the parks.

The Prince of Wales has had good sport, shooting over Colonel Murray's estate in Stirlingshire.

On Tuesday evening a grand ball was given by Colonel Murray, at Polmaise Castle, in honour of his Royal guests.

The Prince left Scotland on Wednesday for town, where his Royal Highness remains with the Princess at Stafford House.

The Prince is expected to leave town on the 31st inst., on a visit to Lord Londesborough at Londesborough Lodge, Scarborough.

The Prince has given a donation of 100gs. to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, the foundation-stone of which was laid by his Royal Highness last week. In a letter to the Lord Provost, the Prince expressed his gratification at the reception accorded to himself and the Princess at Edinburgh.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein returned to Frogmore House, Windsor Park, on Saturday last, from visiting Lord and Lady Londesborough at Scarborough, after a tour of visits in the north.

The Duke of Cambridge will hold a Levée, at one o'clock, on Wednesday next. The number to be received being limited to a hundred.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornberg arrived at their residence in Portland-place, on Tuesday, from Scotland.

His Excellency the North German Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff have returned to Prussia House from visiting Lord and Lady Buckhurst at Knole Park, Sevenoaks.

The Marquis and Marchioness Townshend have arrived in town from visiting the Earl of Fife at Mar Lodge, N.B.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster have arrived at Cliveden, their seat near Maidenhead, from Scotland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton arrived in town on Saturday last from Dalkeith Palace.

The Marquis of Kildare has been gazetted as Chancellor of the Queen's University of Ireland, in succession to the late Earl of Clarendon.

Earl and Countess Granville have arrived in town from Walmer Castle.

Earl and Countess Russell and Lady Agatha Russell and the Hon. William and Hon. Rollo Russell arrived at Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, on Saturday last, from Woburn Abbey.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury have arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-square, from St. Giles's House, Dorset.

Earl and Countess Beauchamp left England on Saturday last for Dresden.

Countess Cowper and the Ladies Florence and Amabel Cowper have arrived at Eastbourne from Wrest Park, Bedfordshire.

The Countess of Courtown and the Ladies Stopford have arrived in Brook-street.

Earl Delawarr has left town for his seat in Cambridgeshire.

The Right Hon. the Premier arrived in town on Wednesday from Hawarden Castle.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli and Viscountess Beaconsfield arrived at Knowsley Hall, on Monday, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby.

The Mayor of Kidderminster turned the first turf of a reservoir for new waterworks on Tuesday.

The French composers Auber and Gounod have arrived in London; likewise Prince Poniatowski, the well-known amateur singer and composer, who is now obliged to give music lessons.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Monday next the common-law offices will resume business on the termination of the long vacation, and on the following Saturday the Chancery chambers will be reopened.

By order of Mr. Ayrton, the surplus flowers in Victoria Park were, on Tuesday, distributed to a large number of persons, chiefly belonging to the artisan and labouring classes.

At a meeting held at the Northern Club-House, Upper-street, Islington, on Wednesday, it was decided that a fine-art club for Islington should be formed, on the basis that gentlemen should exhibit their own works only.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has determined that the Albert Embankment, on the south side of the Thames, shall be planted with trees and the surplus land be laid out in a manner similar to that on the Victoria Embankment.

The guardians of St. George's Union resolved, on Wednesday, to place twenty girls, between the ages of nine and twelve, under the care of Miss Rye, for conveyance to Canada. A sum of £11 was voted for the expenses of each child.

On the prosecution of the Chelsea vestry, Thomas Iderden, a pork butcher, was on Wednesday fined £5, at the Westminster Police Court, for having a quantity of putrid meat in his possession.

An authoritative denial is given by the Home Office to the statement made in a report addressed to the Emperor of the French by the Director-General of the Secret Police of the Empire that an agent of that body in London belonged to the Metropolitan Police.

The Crystal Palace School of Art, Science, and Literature, established to afford local facilities for the acquisition of the highest branches of female education, enters upon the eleventh session on Monday next. The advantages thus offered by the directors of the Crystal Palace we are pleased to find appreciated by a large and increasing attendance.

The return of metropolitan pauperism for the second week of October states that the total number of paupers was 127,036, of whom 34,043 were indoor and 92,993 outdoor paupers. The total number of vagrants relieved in the metropolis on the last day of the first week of October, 1870, was—1179 men, 479 women, 151 children under sixteen: total, 1809.

The torchlight demonstration, on Wednesday night, turned out a wretched failure. At the hour appointed seven men, bearing torches, and followed by between twenty and thirty others, proceeded down the Strand to Palace-yard, where about 600 persons, attracted by curiosity, hung about. The speaking was of the poorest order.

Miss Stanley, of 6, Grosvenor-gardens, has again this year made an appeal on behalf of the sick and aged in her district. Last winter her friends sent her £298, with which nearly 500 families were fed and warmed weekly through the winter months, and not the poorest amongst them ever demurred to pay the share she had agreed upon. The recipients have this year increased from 600 to 900.

The council of the Workmen's International Exhibition have received grants to the prize fund from the following City companies:—Carpenters', £25; Armourers', £25; Drapers', £21; Saddlers', £10 10s. The closing ceremony of the exhibition is fixed for Nov. 1 or 2, the Prime Minister having consented to preside. The council have decided to reduce the charge for admission on Saturdays and Mondays to 3d.

A meeting of the City Committee for the Captain relief fund was held at the Mansion House on Wednesday—the Lord Mayor in the chair. It was announced that the sum of £1400 had been received. A good deal of discussion took place on the necessity of some definite amount being understood as to what the sufferers would require, and at which they ought to aim. The Lord Mayor expressed his opinion that the sum of £60,000 would be sufficient.

The lectures to women on science and art are to be repeated at South Kensington this winter. They will be delivered twice a week in the lecture theatre of the museum, commencing on Nov. 9. The services of Professors Huxley, Guthrie, and Oliver have been again secured. Mr. Ernst Pauer will deliver a course of lectures which will describe the invention and gradual improvements of the different kinds of keyed musical instruments, with a definition of terms and a full explanation of the various kinds of pieces.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained the masters and wardens of the livery companies of London, with the members of the Court of Aldermen, at a banquet in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House on Tuesday evening. The guests numbered about 280. In proposing the toast of "The Livery Companies," the Lord Mayor said they had always been the pioneers of education; and he had no doubt that, whatever direction the present educational movement might take, in the interest of the nation the livery companies would occupy the place to which they were entitled. They could fully appreciate the wants of the commercial world, and he knew they were prepared to render valuable assistance.

A deputation, principally composed of medical men, waited upon Mr. Goschen, President of the Poor-Law Board, on Monday, with the view of urging the Government to adopt a plan of registration of disease in connection with the system of poor-law medical relief, and the relief afforded at public hospitals and dispensaries. This, it was proposed, should be done at the public cost, as being necessary for the proper administration of medical relief, and before any sanitary legislation could take place. Mr. Goschen readily admitted the value of registration of disease, but thought it would not be desirable to take any steps in the matter until the report of the Royal Commissioners had been made, which he believed might be before the end of the year.

At the Guildhall Police Court, on Wednesday, an application was made by a gentleman connected with Stubbs's Trade Protection Society for two summonses for assault, said to have been committed by Mr. Whellams and a man in his employ. Mr. Whellams, it was stated, has had boxes set up in various parts of London soliciting subscriptions in aid of the sick and wounded in the war. The complainant went to him and asked for an account of what had been done with the money, and Mr. Whellams ordered a man, whom the complainant described as a "bully," to kick him down stairs; and he was forcibly ejected from the premises. The applicant said he had written to the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded, and they had stated that Mr. Whellams was not acting in any way under their direction. Two or three small payments had been made in his name to the society. Sir Robert Carden granted the summonses.

On Tuesday the members of the Metropolitan Sick Asylum Board—under the presidency of Alderman Sir Sydney H. Waterlow—took formal possession of and inaugurated the Highgate Infirmary as the hospital of the sick poor of that division of the metropolis which comes under their control—

viz., the parishes within the city of Westminster, St. Pancras Bloomsbury, and Holborn. The western wing of the infirmary has been occupied for some months past by the sick poor of St. Pancras draughted from St. Pancras Workhouse; and now the other wards are prepared for those of the other parishes. There will be accommodation for about 550 patients, exclusive of the staff, which is of the most perfect description, including the Nightingale nurses. In addition to the board, there were a number of ladies and gentlemen visitors, who expressed themselves highly delighted with the general character of the building and its arrangements. In the evening Sir Sidney Waterlow gave an entertainment to his colleagues, the members of the board, at his residence, Fairseat House, Highgate.

Mr. F. Bennoch, the pro tem. honorary secretary of the Refugees' Benevolent Fund, states that he has already received so many liberal contributions in money, as well as offers of personal help, that he is certain of securing a success far beyond his expectations. The central committee, a very large and influential one, will be presided over by the Lord Mayor. Its functions will be to collect subscriptions, grant pecuniary help, and endeavour to find employment for persons able to teach or willing to work; while the western branch, or ladies' committee, presided over by Lady Lothian, will chiefly take charge of friendless women, and arrange with private families willing to receive into their homes persons well accredited. The united committee will meet to settle plans and devise means to carry out the work. Meanwhile, the ladies' committee, sitting at 15, Bruton-street, Bond-street, appeal to persons owning empty houses in the district lying between Charing-cross and Hyde Park and Regent's Park to kindly place one or two at their service for two or three months. They have already investigated and approved over a hundred deserving cases, and admitted into the two houses now opened over fifty females, and now more room is a prime necessity.

Mr. Boucicault has written to a contemporary showing what has been done to furnish London with commodious theatres since he pointed out the deficiencies which existed eight years ago. Seven new and commodious theatres have been built in the West-End. The first effect of this extension has been to enhance the value of theatrical service. Actors now obtain much larger salaries, and dramatic authors have been benefited in a still greater degree. He now advocates reducing the price of admission, and says one half if not two thirds of those who now occupy the high-priced places have free admissions, the giving of which, he says, is a pestilent system that nothing but a reduction of prices will abolish. It does not exist in America, where dramatic entertainments so flourish that our best comedians are leaving England to reap the golden harvest awaiting actors of every degree in that country. The price of admission throughout the United States has always been two shillings and one shilling. The price is so low that very few people seek "orders for the play." At Niblo's, in New York, for two shillings one can have a seat more comfortable than the stalls of a London theatre, which are priced about seven shillings. The returns of that theatre during an entire season averaged over £2000 per week, and one piece was put upon the stage at a cost of £15,000. "Let a magnificent theatre," adds Mr. Boucicault, "be built and conducted on the American plan, and it will prove a triumphant success—it will revolutionise theatrical affairs."

The Town Council of the borough of Nottingham resolved, on Monday, to apply for a school board for the borough.

Last month 43,000 pounds weight of food, "unsound and unwholesome, and utterly unfit for human consumption," were seized and confiscated by the sanitary staff of Dublin.

The Town Council of Dublin has adopted by a large majority the scheme for the main drainage of the city and the purification of the Liffey.

A large four-story building, occupied as a jute factory by Messrs. Thomson, Shepherd, and Briggs, Dundee, was burned down yesterday week. About 500 persons are thrown out of work in consequence of the disaster.

According to *Nature*, Sir Walter Elliot is compiling a record of what has been done by local societies in Great Britain and Ireland towards elucidating the natural history of the districts in which the societies meet.

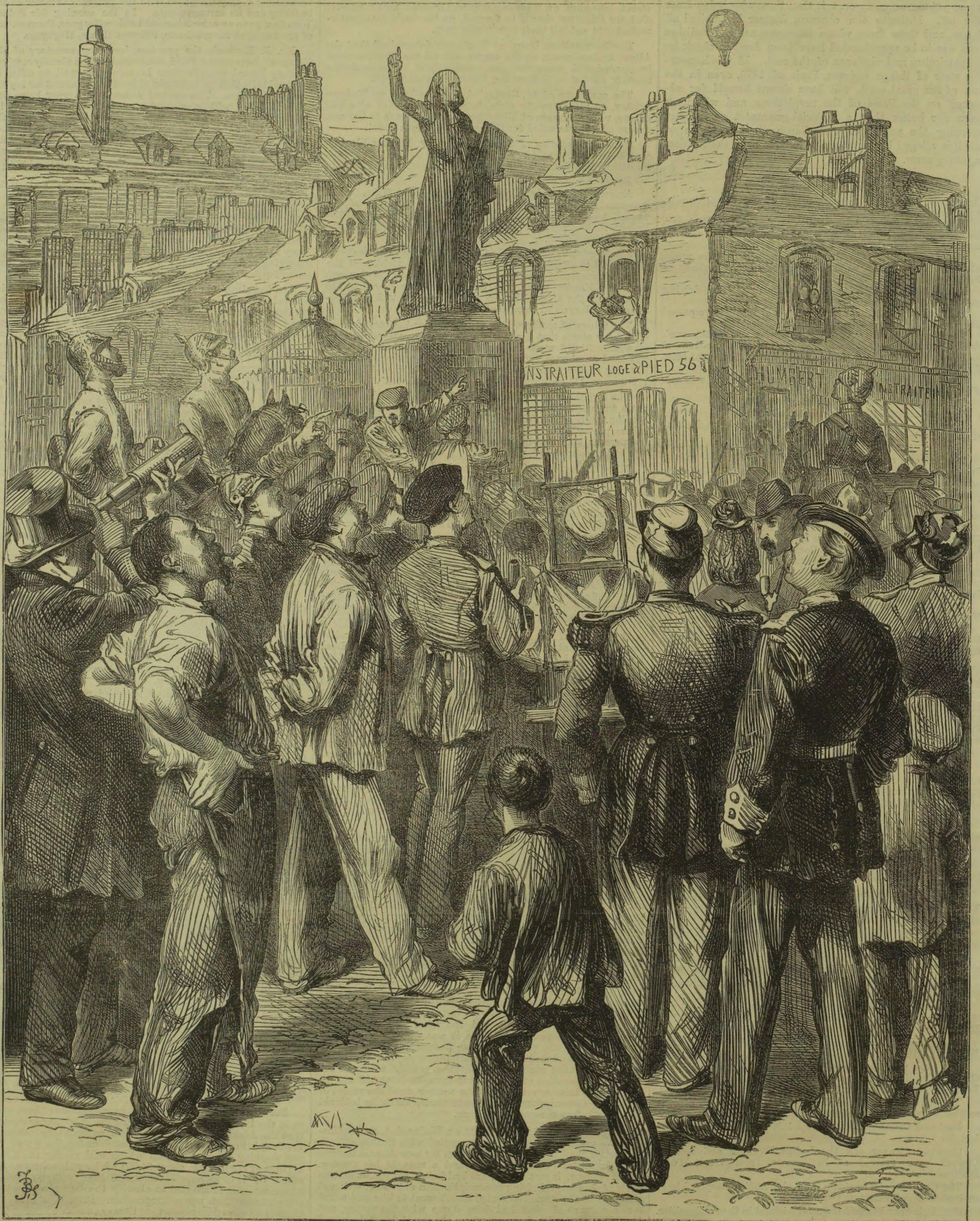
Last week the Bishop of Winchester distributed the prizes of the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations of Southampton centre, in the Hartley Institution—Mr. Perkins, the Mayor, presiding.

A fatal carriage accident took place at Ramsgate on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Kelly, of Sandwich, was driving his wife and two children in a basket chaise down High-street, when the horse started off at a furious pace, and the chaise was dashed against a fly and overturned. Mrs. Kelly was so much hurt that she died in a few minutes.

The season of the Devon and Somerset stag-hounds has ended. Twelve stags have succumbed to the prowess of this noble pack, and a stag was killed on each of the successive meets. On the 11th (the last day) a young one was got out of Badgeworthy Wood, and, after running between thirty and forty miles, was taken, after a tremendous run at a slashing pace, between Barnstaple and Ilfracombe.

The Earl of Glasgow laid the foundation-stone of the new St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Holyrood-crescent, Glasgow, on Tuesday afternoon, in the presence of the Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway and a number of ladies and gentlemen. The church is designed, in Early English style, by Mr. Gilbert Scott. Accommodation will be made for 1000 people. The total cost is estimated at £20,000. Against the cost of the new church there was received a sum of £14,500 for the ground and old building in Renfield-street; and £3000 have been raised by subscription.

For some weeks improvement operations have been going on in the Parliament House, Edinburgh. The *Scotsman* states that the Advocates' Library has been extended by taking in the Laigh Parliament House, situated under the great hall, and shelving has been put up which will render the library capable of containing about 20,000 additional volumes. One effect of this increased accommodation will be that the librarians will be enabled to classify the books with greater completeness than was before possible. Previous to the alterations being commenced the library consisted of 250,000 volumes, so that when the increased accommodation which has now been obtained is fully taken advantage of, the library will have a total of 270,000 books. Since the rising of the Court, also, workmen have been engaged in repairing and cleaning the great hall and the different court-rooms. The walls of the hall have been repainted a stone colour; the fine oak roof has been cleaned, re-varnished, and re-gilded; and the four side windows have been filled with stained glass. These windows have been put in by the representatives and friends of the distinguished members of the Faculty of Advocates. Sir George Harvey, the president of the Royal Scottish Academy, has given his aid in superintending the designing and execution of the windows.



THE WAR: A BALLOON FROM PARIS PASSING OVER VERSAILLES.



THE WAR: WAITING AT LE MANS FOR A TRAIN TO TOURS.

THE FARM.

Many parts of England have suffered greatly from the want of moisture, and the reports from Lincolnshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk have been of a most serious kind. Turnips and the root crops have suffered considerably. Rain has at last fallen in most parts during the week, and will be of great service in facilitating farming operations. In Yorkshire there is disease among the turnips, and likewise in several places in Scotland, where cold northerly winds have brought hoar-frosts early in the month before the mangolds and potatoes were secured—the latter promise to be a good average crop. The Rev. Dr. Wrenford, of Nairn, has made some valuable experiments in the growing of potatoes. Last year he planted an ordinary regent 6 in. deep, and the earth was raised about it until it became a mound 2 ft. high; the plant flourished amazingly, and its haulm, pegged down, covered a space of 6 ft. by 9 ft. The yield was forty-four fine potatoes, weighing 18½ lb. This year eighteen of these roots were planted in the ordinary method, and yielded 55 lb.; but the drought interfered with the crop. The remaining twenty-six were planted so deep that the dry weather did not affect them; a pit was dug 3 ft. deep, and manure and soil put in reducing it 2 ft. The potatoes were planted whole in this pit, covered with two inches of soil, and as they grew the pit was gradually filled up to the surface, the haulm being pegged down as before. When the crop was dug 627 tubers were produced, weighing 312½ lbs. The largest potatoes weighed 2 lbs. 2 oz., and eighty-one were over 1 lb. each; the others varying in weight from 2 oz. to 10 oz. Fifty-seven only were small, from 1 oz. to 1½ oz. This result has amazed the north countrymen greatly, and the success of the experiment appears to be due to the deep planting.

The Peterborough Society instituted a novelty at their recent meeting by giving £20 in prizes to secure a competitive trial of the chief double-furrow ploughs. Among those entered were Messrs. Ransome (Ipswich), Howard (Bedford), Fowler (Leeds), Murray (Banff), Cooke (Lincoln), and Vickers (Doncaster). Mr. Amos acted with the judges—Messrs. Hemsley, Martin, and Grantham. Messrs. Ransome secured the first prize of £6, and Messrs. Howard the second, "for the plough which shall produce the best and most highly-finished work, due regard being had to lightness of draught, strength, and simplicity of construction." For general purpose ploughs Messrs. Howard, Fowler, and Ransome were the winners. It was considered that Messrs. Ransome's ploughs were the lightest in draught, and the double-furrow not only a great success and economiser of labour, but very popular with the men.

Mr. Odam's wharf, near the Victoria Docks, has been chosen by the Privy Council for the landing, slaughter, and sale of animals from France and North Germany for the present. Market days are Tuesday and Friday, and in the first week between eight and nine thousand head of cattle, sheep, and pigs were landed. Smallpox was said to prevail in some of the sheep. The place, however, has caused some little discontent among those interested in the trade, and, no doubt, it will take time before business works in a regular method, although the arrangements are said to be very complete.

The high price of meat, which will in all probability be continued through the winter, coupled with a scarcity of stock, led to a brisk trade for good cattle at the East Riding Michaelmas fair at Malton, Yorkshire. Steers in fair condition went up to £19, and heifers to £16 each; but there was a scarce supply, and only one drove of Highlanders. A large number of rams were shown; these, put up at a five-guinea reserve price, were not in great demand, and only the best were competed for, some going as high as 10 gs. and 12 gs. Horses and ponies, although not numerous, went off well.

At the Leicester October fair trade was very dull, the stock being low in condition and in number of head. Cattle tolerably fresh were bought up quickly from £15 to £19 each, to be pushed on for Christmas; but those hungered by the drought through the summer, went back unsold. Good wethers sold as high as 50s. and 52s., but 30s. would scarcely be an average. Young agricultural horses sold well, some going up to 35 gs. and 40 gs. each.

At Weyhill about 130,000 sheep were penned, and the majority sold at good prices, the late rains having freshened the keep; and there are promising crops of late turnips, mustard, and cole seed. Prime Southdown wethers made from 50s. to 55s., and tags, 42s. to 47s. Cotswolds, which have of late years crept into this fair, sold well, the best pens making 45s. per head. Southdown ewes ranged from 28s. to 42s., and Hampshire ewes a shilling or two higher; most of the lambs selling high. Some long-woolled tups fetched 8 gs., and a few choice tup lambs 12 gs. In the horse fair there was plenty of business done, first-class cart-horses, suitable for town work, going up to 60 gs. each, and good two and three year old colts, from 20 gs. to 45 gs. each. Kent and Surrey sent most of the best samples of hops; but there was also a good supply from Sussex and Worcester, the crop this year being heavier than it has been for several years past. Although not in the best condition, full prices were realised for the finest and best-cured pockets.

At the Falkirk October tryst about 60,000 sheep were penned; and, although the number is about the same as last year, the figures were 1s. to 2s. 6d. per head higher. The prices obtained were below the sums asked by the sellers, which were somewhat influenced by the bad prospects of winter-keep. Buyers were present from England and the West Country. Cheviot wethers, of which there was a great number, ranged from 34s. to 43s., and ewes from 21s. to 30s.; black-faced wethers, 26s. to 35s., and ewes, from 12s. 6d. to 20s. Three-year-old Highland bullocks were a great feature in the cattle fair, and a remarkably fine lot from the Duke of Argyll's Mull estate were bought, to go to the south of England, at £20 each. Irish cattle were also numerous, and three-year-olds went from £16 to £19; two-year-olds, £13 to £17; and stirks, £8 to £13.

Messrs. Borthwick's great sheep sale at Kilham drew together a large company. The stock consisted of 2200 ewes, gimmers, and Dinmonts, which Mr. Donkin speedily dispersed, at prices mostly above those of last year. The Kilham half-bred ewes averaged 45s. 1d. (highest figure, 47s.), against 38s. 8d. average last year; the gimmers averaged 38s. 11d., and Dinmonts, 48s. 4d. The Mindrum Leicester ewes averaged 46s. 10d., and gimmers, 45s.; the Yeavinger Cheviot ewes, 27s. 10d., and half-bred Dinmonts, 43s. 3d. The total sale realised £5100.

Sir George Philips's sale, under Mr. Finlay Dun's management, was well but not numerously attended; still the result was satisfactory, as forty-seven head averaged £44 3s. 6d. The Knightley blood was the great attraction, but the Welome tribe did not reach the expectations of the company. The first four cows were all of Knightley and Milcote blood, three of them being by Earl of Dublin 10,178; their ages respectively were nineteen, fourteen, fourteen, and twelve years. Sweetheart 2nd, lot 1, was up to about 90 stone, and went to Mr. Walton at 20 gs. Mr. Adkins, of Milcote, took the youngest of the four, Lactea, bred by Sir Charles Knightley, at 45 gs. Sorceress,

the other Sylph cow, although near calving, was not healthy, and went to Mr. Hardy for 50 gs. No great competition took place till Lactea's three-year-old heifer by Imperial Oxford entered, her upright horns somewhat disfiguring an otherwise fine carcass, but Messrs. Leney gave 200 gs. for her. Lactea, a half-sister, made 175 gs., and was bought, as well as Polygeneva (Polytint's yearling heifer, 110 gs.), for Lord Feversham. Mr. Clayden and Mr. Sheldon opposed for Poly-cherry, and she fell to the latter at 205 gs. Mr. Sartoris secured her dam privately last season. Capt. Barclay bought two Welcomes at 40 and 58 gs., and Mr. Stone made considerable purchases, some of which were for Canada. The bulls did not sell high; Merrimac, 33 gs., and Grand Duke of Wateringbury, 32 gs., being little over market value. Polytint's roan bull-calf made 39 gs. (Hutt). Mr. Sheldon's six bulls, nearly all a year old, sold well, averaging 42 gs., and Mr. George Garne gave the top price 67 gs. for the Earl of Warwickshire 3rd.

A terrible hurricane, in which 2000 lives (probably an exaggeration) are reported to have been lost, has taken place on the north coast of Cuba. Several vessels have been wrecked.

At the request of the Government of Queensland, no newspapers, book-packets, or packets of patterns addressed to that colony will, until further notice, be forwarded by the route of San Francisco and New Zealand.

A letter from an Ay champagne manufacturer states that the people there are busily engaged in securing their crops of grapes, in which they are not impeded by the German troops passing through the town every day, but receive every protection from the commanding officers.

The *Calcutta Englishman* states that during the first half of the current year the total number of wild beasts destroyed in the Central Provinces, for which Government rewards were paid, was 2117; and the amount paid, 16,876 rupees. The total is made up of 194 tigers (twelve man-eaters), 439 panthers and leopards, 232 bears, 989 wolves, and 520 hyenas.

M. Arles Dufour, the vice-president of the International Peace League, has published an address to the English people on behalf of France. He urges that the war, according to the words of the conqueror himself, was directed not against the people of France, but against one man, and that, although that man has fallen, it is carried on more pitilessly than ever. He therefore asks, in the name of France, for the active sympathy of England. A day may come when misfortune will knock at her door, and then she will regret the friend and faithful ally she allowed to be crushed.

The first annual meeting of the supporters of the Formidable training-ship, for homeless and destitute boys, stationed at Portishead, near Bristol, was held, on Wednesday, at the Victoria Rooms, Clifton. The chair was taken by the Mayor of Bristol (Mr. W. K. Wait), and a large number of gentlemen interested in the movement was present. It appeared from the statement of Mr. A. F. Woodward, treasurer, that the receipts during the past year had been £3254, of which a balance of £524 remained in hand. The meeting was addressed by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Mr. K. D. Hodgson, M.P., and other gentlemen; and resolutions cordially approving of the objects of the association were adopted.

Professor Nordenskjöld, the leader of the last Swedish expedition to Spitzbergen, has been this summer in Greenland, making arrangements for the supply of dogs to the expedition which he proposes to make "towards the pole" next summer. Letters have now arrived in Europe, which report that he has, in company with Mr. Berggren, succeeded in penetrating into the interior of Greenland—a distance of two days and a half over "the inland ice"—to a distance of between thirty and forty nautical miles. He penetrated, on July 19, from Auleitsvik Fjord, an inlet in about 68 deg. north latitude, a locality where the continental ice reaches very near the coast. This journey is one of the most remarkable which has been accomplished on "the inland ice" of the Greenland continent.

Lord Penance, in a letter to the *Times*, has entered into a discussion of the principles on which such complaints as those recently made by Count Bernstorff must rest. It seems to be taken for granted, he says, that the act of furnishing to either belligerent, though in the regular course of trade, any arms or munitions of war, is an act of friendliness to one belligerent and hostility to the other. This, however, is precisely what he calls in question. Looking at the other side of the subject, he points out that if France was unable to procure the means of arming her population, and was obliged on that account to succumb, Germany would be satisfied, but France would have been coerced into submission by want of arms, which would be due to the active intervention of the neutral Powers. He argues that all nations are more or less dependent on each other in trade. To interpose by a law made for the purpose of stopping a particular trade with a foreign nation is, *prima facie*, an unfriendly act. He would leave it to a belligerent to impede trade by blockading the ports of the enemy. He also contends that it is not possible on any principle which will bear examination to confine the proposed prohibition to arms and gunpowder, nor is there anything in the intrinsic nature of arms or gunpowder to impress upon the trade in them the character of especial assistance to the belligerents. He questions the propriety of putting any check on the free course of trade on the score of neutrality.

The Palace of St. Cloud, which was recently burned, has been connected with the history of France for nearly 300 years. It was here, on Aug. 2, 1589, that Henry III., passing through the vestibule, was assassinated by the Dominican monk Jacques Clément. In 1658 Louis XIV. purchased the place, and presented it to his brother, the Duke of Orleans, who laid out immense sums of money in improving and adorning it. It remained in the possession of the Orleans family for upwards of a century, when it again became a Royal residence, Louis XVI. purchasing it for Marie Antoinette, who made it her favourite holiday home. After '92 it passed into the hands of the people for a short period, till, on one of the last days of the century known in history as the 18th Brumaire, Napoleon Bonaparte, meeting some friends of his in the old Salle de l'Orangerie, discussed and settled the arrangements which made him the absolute master of France, and St. Cloud an item in his private property. Perhaps because it was thence that he took his first decided step towards the throne, Napoleon always loved St. Cloud, and generally lived there when at home. The palace has had its name connected with other revolutionary eras not less important for France than that of the 18th Brumaire. The decrees which led to the Revolution of July were "done at St. Cloud" by Charles X. Louis Philippe, fleeing from Paris on Feb. 21, 1848, stopped and rested awhile at St. Cloud. The proclamation in which Napoleon III. made known to his people the Imperial concessions of which the Ollivier Ministry was later the outward and visible sign, was dated from St. Cloud. And, finally, it was from this, his favourite residence, as it had been his uncle's, that the Emperor went away last July to the war.—*Full Mail Gazette*.

NATIONAL EDUCATION AND THE CHURCH.

A special general meeting of the members of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was held, on Thursday, at St. James's Hall—the Bishop of Rochester in the chair—for the purpose of considering a recommendation from the committee of the society for a grant of £10,000 from its funds in support of elementary education in connection with the Church of England at the present important crisis. There was a large attendance of clergymen and also of lay members of the society. After prayers,

The Chairman opened the proceedings by stating that he had received letters of apology for non-attendance from the Bishops of London, Winchester, and Peterborough, but cordially approving the object of the meeting.

Archdeacon Bickersteth then moved the following resolution, as proposed for adoption by the committee:—"That, regard being had to the urgency of the present crisis in the matter of elementary education, a grant of money not exceeding £10,000 be at once made, in accordance with the recommendation of the committee, for the purpose of building and enlarging schools in connection with the Church of England and the erection of teachers' residences. That such grant be administered by the standing committee, with an instruction to accept cases which have been admitted by the National Society when it shall appear that that society has not been able to make adequate grants, as well as other cases that may appear to the committee to be deserving."

Dr. Barry, Principal of King's College, seconded the resolution. He considered that education, although not all that he could desire, would confer a great blessing on the country. He desired to say that he was not at all opposed to the ratepaying schools, believing them to be a necessity in the present state of education.

The Rev. Canon Gregory (Treasurer of the National Society for the Education of the Poor) supported the resolution.

The Rev. Mr. West expressed his opposition to ratepaying schools as being inimical to the Church of England.

After several other speeches had been made, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Prince Arthur mounted guard on Wednesday morning with his company, for the first time, at the Main Guard Royal Arsenal.

Lord Derby presided at a meeting which was held in Preston, on Thursday morning, in reference to carrying out the Education Act in that part of Lancashire.

Mr. Morley, M.P., offers to present, through the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, £100, to be awarded in prizes for the best essay or invention for the utilisation in the most economical way of the waste fuel of the bogs of Ireland.

The Rev. Robert Gleig, M.A., the Chaplain-General, has issued a circular to the Chaplains in the Army in which he exhorts them to use their influence to induce the men to attend Divine service more frequently than hitherto.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has, in the course of a pedestrian tour in North Wales, made a special visit to the highest springs of the Severn, on one of the shoulders of Plinlimmon, a considerable height up the mountain. The place to which travellers are generally taken, which is called the source, is two or three miles below the real springs.

The Catholic hierarchy in this country have issued a protest on the Roman question. It is signed by Cardinal Cullen, three archbishops, and eighteen bishops. The following is a portion of the document:—"Believing that the Pope is the Vicar of Christ, the infallible teacher of Christian truth, to whom has been given the supreme power of the feeding, ruling, and governing the whole Church, we protest against the sacrilegious insults recently offered by the usurping Power to the reigning Pontiff, Pius IX., and in his person to Christ himself, whose representative he is on earth. Convinced that the full, perfect, and complete discharge of his Apostolic office requires as its necessary condition the freedom of the Roman Pontiff from the control of other temporal princes, we protest in the name of two hundred millions of Catholics against the usurpation which has deprived their spiritual chief of the temporal dominions necessary for the exercise of his liberty, and thereby subjected him to the caprice of hostile powers. Persuaded by the wisdom of Providence, the temporal sovereignty of the Holy See has been ordained for the common good of all Christendom, and that Rome and the Papal territory belong to the Catholic world, we protest against the sacrilegious invasion of both as a violation of the sacred rights of the whole Catholic world. Since the invasion of Rome has been undertaken and accomplished at a time when a General Council was being held there, under the presidency of the Supreme Pontiff, we protest against the violence that has interrupted its deliberations; and we hold the Florentine Government responsible for the outrage offered to the assembled Bishops of the universe, and for the injury done to the faithful by depriving them for an indefinite time of the blessings the Council was calculated to confer.

The patent granting the charter of incorporation to the Church of Ireland to the new representative body passed the Great Seal on Monday. The second session of the Convention commenced on Tuesday, when there were present the Lord Primate, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishops of Down, Cork, Meath, Limerick, Derry, Killaloe, Tuam, and Ossory. The report of the representative body on finance stated that the donations received up to Oct. 15 were £295,430, and the annual subscriptions £24,260. A circular has been sent to the absentee nobles specially soliciting subscriptions. The question which will agitate the Convention most seriously has been already raised by a notice of motion given by Mr. J. C. Bloomfield, to "Ask leave of the Convention to add, after the third paragraph of the first section of the 'Preamble and Declaration' of the statutes, the words, 'especially those innovations tending to introduce the doctrines of the real presence in the bread and wine, priestly absolution, regeneration by baptism, and auricular confession.'" The Duke of Abercorn has announced his intention of contributing £6000 to the Sustentation Fund of the Irish Church—£5000 of it for the endowment of the parishes in which his property is situate, and £1000 to the general purposes of the Church.—On Wednesday a memorial was read praying for a committee to revise the canons and laws of the Church, and recommend changes to be made to preserve the Church from "the incroachments of modern Ritualism." Master Brooke moved the appointment of a committee of twenty-four, in accordance with the memorial. Dr. Ball gave a legal opinion that it was impossible to go back upon the statutes of the Convention to alter the preamble and declaration. If they could do so there would be no finality in anything they did. The introduction of the subject of a modification of the preamble was overruled, and the Convention proceeded to discuss the subject of ecclesiastical tribunals and ecclesiastical offences.—On Thursday the Bishops agreed to a compromise, permitting a lay element in the judicial constitution of the diocesan court.

LITERATURE.

Principles of Comedy and Dramatic Effect. By Percy Fitzgerald, M.A. (Tinsley.) This large volume contains more of what is true than of what is new; but it doesn't matter. The author, charm he never so wisely, will pour his words of wisdom into the ears of deaf adders. It is a hopeless task to endeavour to bring back yesterday; and it would be nothing less to resuscitate the drama. It is more reasonable to take things as they are and make the best of them than to cry over spilt milk, mourn over faded beauty, or wring the hands over inevitable changes. The invisible power that, policeman-like, keeps the world always moving on, causes alterations not here or there only, but everywhere. If we are no better than our fathers were, we are, at any rate, different from them, and live under different circumstances; and that difference necessarily affects the drama as well as everything else. The school-master, who in their day was supposed to discharge his duty principally upon the stage, is now abroad in all directions, and has innumerable ways of inculcating his lessons, especially by means of periodical literature. The stage is no longer a school, but a playground, or a room of horrors; the drama no longer instructs, but either amuses or horrifies. And all we have to do, one would say, is to take care that the amusements be seemly and the horrors be not allowed to transcend by much the limits adopted at the well-known establishment of the Tussauds. It may be deplorable that a perverse generation should be convulsed with laughter at the unutterable nonsense of the modern burlesque, and should clap the hand of admiration and shout the loud recall at sight of an idiotic dance performed by a woman in breeches; but, just as you cannot make people moral by act of Parliament, so you cannot dictate to them what they shall laugh at or what they shall admire. That French plays and French actors should be, as it is generally admitted that they are, nowadays, superior to our own, may perhaps be considered a fact rather than a calmly acquiesced in than to be vehemently regretted, seeing that, even in France, the drama cannot be declared to display the most desirable characteristics, and has reached just that point of decadence at which grace, wit, ingenuity, and other native attributes of the French nation are called into play to the exclusion of what we English are in the habit of regarding as more important qualities. Towards the end of the volume the author proceeds to criticise certain living actors and actresses. His criticisms are brief, authoritative, and by no means profound; but to read them may irritate or amuse some of the criticised and gratify the curiosity of playgoers.

Life and Sport in South-Eastern Africa. By Charles Hamilton, F.A.S.L. Edited by F. G. H. Price, F.R.G.S. Illustrated by Pierre Méjanel. (Chapman and Hall.) This is a volume containing a sort of patch-work. The narrative is written in the first person, but not by the traveller whose adventures are recorded, and is founded, as appears from the preface, on notes taken by the editor from the traveller's journal and amplified by information given by word of mouth. The work thus accomplished seems to have been put into the hands of a third gentleman, who gave valuable assistance to the extent of revision and enlargement. The result attained, however, may probably be as perfect in point of accuracy, and is certainly as remarkable in point of interest, as if the traveller had told his own story. The adventures are distinguished for a certain originality with which that of the illustrations harmonises admirably. The traveller, when he set out for the south-eastern coast of Africa, had in view two principal objects, both praiseworthy: he wished "by personal inspection to verify the accounts which have been published of our colonies in that part of the world," and "to ascertain, in the interests of enterprising travellers, the amount of convenience or the reverse with which such a journey could be undertaken." It can hardly be said that he proceeded in the manner most likely to conduce to his twofold end, for "the course he took was different to that commonly pursued by Europeans, who keep as much as possible to the beaten track and make towns their head-quarters." It is clear, then, that he, who "became a Kaffir for the time being and lived with the natives for many months," underwent an experience which, however creditable it may have been to himself and however useful it may hereafter be to others, was not calculated to make him a judge of the correctness or incorrectness of what had been stated by others who adopted a dissimilar plan, or of the inconvenience or the contrary at any time to be encountered by those who do not intend to follow his example. Nevertheless, he, as an independent authority, may be advantageously consulted, and his observations and opinions may be profitably compared in respect of sporting and more important matters, with those of others who moved in the more beaten track. Besides, although he "became a Kaffir," he did not altogether throw off the old man of civilisation, but carried his investigations into the settlements of white men, and even into towns.

Try Lapland. By Alexander H. Hutchinson, Captain Royal Artillery. With Illustrations and a Map. (Chapman and Hall.) The annihilation of space and time accomplished, as we are by no means unfrequently reminded, by the application of modern scientific resources is nowhere more forcibly suggested to the mind than in our books of travel. Let any man between thirty and forty years of age call to remembrance what was to be learnt about Lapland in the geography of his youth, and he will be quite astounded at the strides which the world has made even in geographies. The Lapland of his boyhood was to him an almost fabulous region, wrapped in Cimmerian darkness, and inhabited by a puny race who lived chiefly underground, moved from place to place in sledges drawn by reindeer, gave unpronounceable names to everything belonging to their country, and in the matter of food considered an end of tallow-candle a luxury. He would have thought it a piece of flippant affectation to talk of making a trip thither; and he would no more have dreamed of living to spend his summer holiday amongst the Lapps than of being rapt into past time and spending a few weeks amongst the Troglodytes. And yet it is certainly high time to try Lapland. How common other spots, which were a few years ago allowed to be sufficiently far off to be visited without an appearance of vulgarity or cockneyism, have become may be gathered from the fact that our author in his preface speaks of "the beaten paths of Ramsgate or Scarborough, Switzerland or the Rhine," just as if one should put in the same category a stroll on Margate jetty and a clamber up the Alps. Norway, too, has by this time become quite stale; and as for going to Jerusalem or to Jericho, you might as well take an omnibus to Old Jewry. Clearly, then, it was time to try Lapland when our author was looking out for a tolerably unknown district; and his trial was so satisfactory and he has described it so agreeably that he will, no doubt, induce a multitude of tourists to follow his example. Of them a great number will, of course, write books about what they may have seen, done, and suffered; but, even if they succeed in catching their predecessor's frank, easy, dashing style, they cannot hope, from the very

nature of the case, to rival him in that freshness which arises in no small degree from novelty. Nor are they likely to beat him in the field of draughtsmanship. They may be more artistic and polished; but it were hard indeed to be more strikingly graphic and more amusingly quaint. Ladies, it appears, may travel in Lapland, as the author and his wife discovered in the months of June and July, 1869. A good deal of pleasant gossip about the route pursued and the small adventures met with by the travellers carries the reader glibly enough through a quarter of the volume before there is more than a dim vision of Lapland looming in the distance. At last, however, a start is fairly effected and some progress is made in the direction of Quickjock. About half-way through the volume a glimpse is caught of the "first real Lapp, an old gentleman, clad entirely in reindeer-skin, ornamented with beads, buttons, and silver thread;" and from this point to the end the narrative is continued, *diminuendo*, in much the same fashion as it was at first *crescendo*; having been brought up by degrees, and through descriptions of scenery and occurrences by the way, to the land of promise, you are brought down again, after a similar manner, to the Isle of Dogs. So that of Lapland itself there is less said than might have been expected or desired; but enough to show that the travellers received enjoyment and invigoration from their novel trip, and to make others go and do likewise. One fact, however, seems to be more plain than satisfactory: wherever English travellers penetrate, they appear to encourage, voluntarily or involuntarily, a taste for alcohol and a thirst for gold. The Englishman owes much to his brandy-flask and his purse; and, if many imitators "try Lapland," it will not be long before the "hotel, with its elongated bills and the pertinacious tonter with his cringing, greasy manners," will make their unwelcome appearance even amongst the Lapps.

A Winter Journey to Rome and Back. By William Evill. (Edward Stanford.) The author's journey was undertaken "solely for health and recreation;" but, as so often happens under similar circumstances, he, "having made very copious and careful notes of his experiences and impressions," and having been induced to deliver a series of lectures based upon his notes, was further "prevailed upon to give them a wider publicity." Hence this little volume, containing, together with careful descriptions of places and cities, an account of the opening of the Œcumenical Council. The chief object, it should be stated, of the publication is "to assist the building fund of St. Saviour's Church, Battersea Park;" and it is worthy of notice that it is dedicated, not in irony or without permission, but in friendship and with full authority, by a Protestant to a Roman Catholic. There may be many worse preparations for a visit to the city which still is queenlike, if no longer a queen, than a perusal of this unpretentious but instructive volume; and the author's remarks touching "that Church, the service and worship of which seem to make up the entire life of modern Rome," may grieve, but will not affront, a liberal Roman Catholic, and may command the assent but will not shock the better feelings of a liberal Protestant.

Memoirs of My Time. By George Hodder. (Tinsley.) Entertainment for man and woman may be found in this large volume. The fare, however, is of no exquisite or even satisfying kind. The author, who, it may be remembered, lately died from the effects of a melancholy accident in Richmond Park, was apparently thrown a great deal amongst literary men of more or less distinction, and paid them the tribute of unaffected admiration. What they said to him, or in his presence, and what they wrote to him seems to have been carefully treasured up by him and considered worthy of reproduction. The reader, it may be confidently affirmed, will partly agree with him and partly differ from him. The author's tone is that of a genial gossip; and the geniality smacks more than slightly of the tavern, which is a kind of resort mentioned with noticeable frequency in the record of reminiscences. One would say that he was not hard to please in the matter of jokes, fun, and good sayings; and if one cannot see with his eyes, admire with his simplicity, laugh with his ease, and applaud with his heartiness, it is, perhaps, because one's moral nature is inferior to his. With Douglas Jerrold, Charles Dickens, W. M. Thackeray, John Leech, and other literary and artistic stars he was brought into conjunction; and it was not his fault if he have not succeeded in enhancing their brilliancy. The work has no pretension on the score of style or diction, and must be taken for what it is worth as a mere collection of anecdotes.

Daybreak in Spain. By the Rev. J. A. Wylie, LL.D. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.) The author spent two whole months in Spain, and therefore writes with corresponding authority. For that prodigious length of time he "made a study on the spot of the movement to which" his pages refer; and, therefore, let no one gainsay his statements. That his style is figurative will be readily inferred from his title, which, of course, does not refer to anything nearly so commonplace as the rising of the indefatigable sun, but to the dawning of that movement which the author studied on the spot for such a length of time. It is necessary to draw attention to his figurative tendencies, lest a reader who has been accustomed to hear of "the island home of an Englishman" should be startled to read that "England, like Holland, is an epic." So when it is remarked that "Switzerland is a romance," and that "France is a drama, but a drama ever deepening into tragedy," it will be understood that the author has abandoned the realms of terrestrial configuration for a higher flight. It is a pity he should be so disposed to soar; for plain and sober language is, if ever, desirable when you are dealing with important facts. And he was assuredly present in Spain, if only for two short months, at a notable epoch, when the Bible had been, so to speak, emancipated, and when a certain sort of religious reformation was commenced; but it is not easy to see any cause for enthusiastic rejoicing over the propagation of Protestantism amongst the Spaniards. The author is obliged to use "the eye of faith," with its well-known magnifying powers, to behold what his heart desires.

Esther Hill's Secret. By Georgiana M. Craik. (Hurst and Blackett.) This novel, written with no small grace and no slight pathos, may be likened to a long-drawn sigh. For, after all, a sigh is but a slight and airy matter; and the story, drawn out into three full volumes, is of almost equally unsubstantial essence. And yet, as a sigh may wonderfully impress a sympathetic hearer, so may a tale, deficient in substance, a sympathetic reader. In the present instance the sympathy, however ingeniously it may have been kept up from beginning to end, is likely at the last to be exchanged for a sense of injury, so exceptional are the circumstances which surround the person for whom the sympathy is awakened; and the common feeling which makes the whole world kin is not altogether unconnected with that selfish fear which causes us to dread for ourselves the misfortune that has befallen another. When an unfortunate heroine, therefore, at length unfolds the secret of her trials and shows that they were due to an accident which it is almost any odds will not happen once in a hundred years, and which, it seems, might have easily been

prevented by a course of action not quite obvious, perhaps, but still by no means unusual or unnatural, it is nearly impossible to "put yourself in her place;" and so the scales fall suddenly from the eyes, and there is revealed a case of interest excited under something very like false pretences. The essential points of the story might have been told in a few pages of a single volume. A lovely widow one day takes lodgings in a certain house not a hundred miles from Chester; and she is evidently full of trouble and involved in mystery. Curiosity leads a neighbouring family to make her acquaintance, and the acquaintance leads to kindnesses on the part of the members and love and proposals on the part of the head. But a secret, a fearful secret, compels the lovely widow to refuse, more for her lover's sake than her own; but lo! when the secret is revealed, the lover repeats his offer, and finds it, so far as can be understood from some language which is more poetical than plain, accepted. What the secret is shall not be divulged; for the man, as Mr. Joseph Surface might have said, who would divulge a woman's secret, &c. Besides, it would not be fair towards the story, which would then be reduced to a mere collection of sketches which, charming as they are, help rather to postpone than to develop or lead up to the final catastrophe.

The Masque of Shadows, and other Poems. By John Payne. (Pickering.) This is a book of genuine imagination; the qualities which characterise it are precisely those which distinguish poetry from less elevated forms of composition. Its most marked feature is an exuberance of fancy and invention, controlled by a chastened literary taste. It consists of four poems of considerable length. The first, from which the volume takes its name, exhibits these qualities in the highest degree, and is, indeed, too vaguely and weirdly imaginative to be acceptable to any but highly poetic readers. The second, "The Rime of Redemption," is more condensed in style and artistic in execution. It is a wild legend, in the form of a ballad, narrated with admirable point, and full of spirit and fire. "The Building of the Dream" and "Sir Floris" are somewhat deficient in these respects. They are successions of exquisite pictures, but there is too little action. In style and general effect they are most successful reproductions of the metrical romances of the Middle Ages. The volume abounds with proofs of culture and scholarship, no less than of poetical power.

Turgot: His Life, Times, and Opinions. Two Lectures. By W. B. Hodgson, LL.D. (Trubner.) If it is the distinction of our countryman, Adam Smith, to have been the scientific founder of political economy, it is no less that of Turgot to have been the first to give practical effect to its principles as an administrator. It is a misfortune that so little should be generally known of a man equally eminent as a Minister, a philosopher, and a philanthropist. Dr. Hodgson has ably condensed all needful information into two animated lectures.

Cruise of the Ringleader. By James Inwards. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.) Mr. Macgregor and "The Rob Roy" are responsible for this little volume, which records the history of adventures encountered during one of the canoe-voyages rendered fashionable by "the Macgregor." The author's career may be briefly described by saying, in his own words, that he "battled with the fresh-water surges of Loch Ness; floated over peaceful Oich and rough Lochy; drifted through the calm on Lochs Eil and Linnehe; shot Connel Ferry and sea-saved upon the big billows off Ardenacapel; paddled down Loch Craignish; enjoyed the moonlight calm of Loch Long;" and was robbed of some potted meat. The story of his cruise is dedicated to the "Hermit," "Kelpie," "Rêveur," "Waterwitch," and "Marguerite;" which are presumed to be the names of canoes allied by sisterly or cousinly ties to the author's own canoe, and will, no doubt, be highly appreciated by the propellers of the aforesaid craft.

Goethe's Hermann and Dorothea. Translated by Ellen Frothingham. With Illustrations. (Boston: Roberts Brothers.) There is some little evidence to show that this nice volume, with its readable translation and appropriate illustrations, "bails" from the Boston beyond the Atlantic, and not from its namesake in Lincolnshire. It would have been creditable to the latter, and it is by no means discreditable to the city which claims for itself the title of the modern Athens. The translation runs trippingly and gracefully for the most part; but the rhythm, whatever may be advanced to the contrary, is certainly unsuitable for the English language.

Daisie's Dream, by the author of "Recommended to Mercy" (Tinsley); *The Garstangs of Garstang Grange*, by T. Adolphus Trollope (Smith, Elder, and Co.); *Nirgis, a Tale of the Indian Mutiny*; and *Bismillah, or Happy Days in Cashmere*, by Hafiz Allard (Wm. H. Allen and Co.); *Pioneering in the Pampas, or the First Four Years of a Settler's Experience in the La Plata Camps*, by Richard Arthur Seymour, with a Map (Longmans); and *The Caged Lion*, by Charlotte M. Yonge, with Illustrations (Macmillan and Co.), must be placed in the category of those books which it is better to mention late than never; though, amidst the pressure of what seemed of more immediate interest, they have hitherto escaped notice.

Mr. William Ferdinand Fodor, a Russian by birth, was killed by a carriage accident, at Eltham, on Saturday.

The committee of the Seamen's Hospital Society have appointed Mr. Harry Leach senior medical officer, and Mr. W. Johnson Smith, F.R.C.S., surgeon, to their institution.

There is a passage in her Majesty's "Journal of Our Life in the Highlands" which receives an accession of interest from the impending marriage of Princess Louise. It occurs in the description of the Royal visit to Inverary. "Our reception," writes her Majesty, "was in the true Highland fashion. . . . The pipers walked before the carriage, and the Highlanders on either side, as we approached the house. Outside stood the Marquis of Lorn, just two years old, a dear, white, fat, fair, little fellow, with reddish hair, but very delicate features, like both his father and mother. He is such a merry, independent little child. He had a black velvet dress and jacket, with a 'sporrán,' scarf, and Highland bonnet."

A meeting of clergy and laity was held at Norwich, on Wednesday evening, to consider the new Education Act. The Bishop of Norwich said, the Act having become law, the clergy were, he believed, prepared to co-operate in carrying it out. He confessed, however, that he should be sorry to see the compulsory clauses of the bill put in force; he believed there was sufficient zeal for education in the country to render them unnecessary. He was not against the compulsory principle under certain circumstances; but he believed it should be a last resort. The right rev. prelate moved a resolution to that effect, with the view of carrying out the main objects of the Elementary Education Act in Norwich, steps should be at once taken to supply and maintain efficient and suitable schools on the voluntary principle, in order to secure in Church schools religious education, in accordance with the teaching of the Church of England. The resolution was adopted, as were other resolutions introduced to give it practical effect.



THE WAR: STRASBOURG CATHEDRAL.



THE WAR: FALL OF STRASBOURG—RUINED HOUSES IN THE RUE DU FAUBOURG DES PIERRES.



THE WAR: FALL OF STRASBOURG—FRENCH GUNS IN THE FORTIFICATIONS.

RELIEF OF THE WOUNDED.

In reply to a communication from Oxford, Mrs. Lloyd-Lindsay has written to say that, although by the liberality of contributors their stores are well supplied, the committee of the National Society has no difficulty in disposing of articles such as (especially) warm woollen clothing and suits of hose, jackets, trousers, &c. She adds:—"Our agents have visited both the German and French hospitals. The Germans are in some respects the better supplied of the two, though still in need of various articles which are better made in England than abroad. The French hospitals have received a full share of our attention. We have been lately, and are still, sending almost daily to the hospitals at Amiens, Arras, &c. The contributors may, therefore, be assured that a full proportion of their contributions will be sent to France."

Colonel Lloyd-Lindsay was allowed, as representative of the National Society, to enter Paris on Wednesday week.

The steamer John Bull, chartered by the National Society, sailed from the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Thursday week, with an ambulance train, complete in all its arrangements, and intended to operate in the neighbourhood of Paris. The personal staff consists of Dr. Thomas Guy, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, who will be director and principal medical officer; Mr. Reginald Shee, secretary; Mr. J. S. Young, of the Army Control Department, commissary; Surgeon J. H. Porter, 97th Regiment; Staff Surgeon Tertius Ball, Surgeon W. G. N. Manley, V.C., Royal Artillery; Staff Surgeon J. Jameson; and Assistant Surgeons M. Nally, Power, Moore, Melladow, Mac-robain, Malcolm, and Barroll. The stores shipped on board the steamer comprise eight ambulance-waggons and twelve store-waggons. The hospital will consist, unless a building be set apart, of twelve hospital marquees and twenty bell tents, which will accommodate at least 200 patients. Provisions sufficient for 200 patients and 100 attendants for ten days accompany the ambulance, and a regular system of supply weekly will be organised by the society, with Havre as a basis.

Notwithstanding their own sufferings, the people of Sedan have taken great care of the wounded. Non-military ambulances have been improvised in every quarter, and have quickly collected the wounded, who were at first scattered in the ambulances volantes in the environs of the town. That of the officers, in which, after a series of discharges (600 or 700 French and German wounded), there are still thirty persons, has been organised with remarkable intelligence, in the large house of M. Jules Varinet, by his aid and that of M. Talot, of the municipal council. M. Varinet has given up two of his houses, and has shown unbounded generosity. In his house the wounded obtain the fatherly care of Dr. Penasse, a retired physician, living at Sedan. His assiduity, in no degree diminished by age, has been incessant. He spends almost the whole day at the side of the beds.

A letter from Carlsruhe describes an ambulance which was sent thence to Paris, fitted up in the most perfect way for the wounded. It consists of thirteen carriages, like the Swiss railway carriages, having a passage down the middle, and on each side a double tier of berths, one over the other, as in a ship, with an arm-chair between each for the attendants. A kitchen is attached to it, a surgery, and everything needed. Four doctors accompany it. The Grand Duchess went last week to see the hospitals at Strasbourg. The horrors there are beyond description. There are 115 wounded women and children. The Grand Duchess has been making arrangements to have a children's hospital for the wounded now in Strasbourg. A house near Strasbourg has been given for the purpose.

Mr. H. Melville Meridew, one of the visiting commissioners for the National Aid Society, has given an account of a fortnight among the French ambulances, which he visited as one of a party of three sent from Boulogne. At Amiens they found a considerable number of wounded in and near the town, in various establishments, and noted many things wanted which will be supplied by the society. After mentioning their visit to Valenciennes and their second visit to Lille Mr. Meridew thus concludes:—"There have been discussions of late as to whether lady nurses are advantageous or not. Having visited hospitals at Balaklava, Scutari, Constantinople, Malta, Genoa, Gibraltar, Mauritius, and several towns, both French and English I can bear testimony that wherever there are female nurses the hospitals are cleaner and more comfortable, and the patients better looked after. Two things are, however, essential—first, they must have been properly initiated in the art of nursing; and, secondly, they should be entirely under the surgeons' orders. Without these requisites their presence creates endless trouble and disagreeableness. Our store-dépôt here is working capitally, under the direction of Madame Livois. Messrs. Piesse and Lubin sent us some splendid cases, containing articles most required, and £200. The National Aid Society has sent us £3100."

On Thursday evening next The Erratics will appear at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, on behalf of the funds of the National Society in Aid of the Sick and Wounded. The programme consists of the farces "Sent to the Tower" and "The Steeplechase," together with Craven's drama of "Miriam's Crime."

A letter from Dieppe says Alexandre Dumas is dying near there, at a little village called Puys. His son and daughter are with him. He has had a paralytic stroke, and has fallen into second childhood.

OUR TRADE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Board of Trade returns for last month show that our commerce has felt the effect of the war, although not to any serious degree, its chief influence having been to check entirely the previous tendency towards a steady revival. Compared with the corresponding month of last year, the declared value of our exportation shows a falling off of £374,099, or about 2 per cent. As against August, 1868, however, it presents an increase of 4 per cent. The principal falling off appears in iron and woollen manufactures. The interruption to industry on the Continent has also in a great measure stopped the exportation of raw material and yarns. On the other hand, an increase is shown of 7 per cent in value and 14 per cent in quantity in cotton manufactures, of 18 per cent in value in haberdashery, 23 per cent in linen manufactures, 33 per cent in silk manufactures, 3 per cent in machinery, 6 per cent in coal, and 17 per cent in miscellaneous articles. With regard to the importations of the month, it appears that the arrivals of wheat were 3,056,936 cwt., or about 21 per cent less than in August, 1869, but that there was a large increase in those of nearly all other kinds of grain. Of cotton the supplies were 636,350 cwt., against 757,548 cwt. The total declared value of our exportations for the eight months ended Aug. 31 was £131,513,368, showing an increase of about 4 per cent on the same period of 1869, and of about 13 per cent on that of 1868.

The accounts of our trade with foreign countries for the first half of this year have been issued. They show that during that period Belgium sent 915,411 arms to England and 2,980,540 to France. Belgium likewise exported 1,844,147 tons of coal, very nearly the whole of which went into France, which likewise took from Belgium almost the whole of her exports of corn and flour. In the six months France imported 25,242 oxen, 44,866 cows, 541,265 sheep, and 66,663 swine; in the latter item there is a great increase, but in the others there is a slight decrease. The export of books from France continues to increase, and about one tenth of them come to England. In the ten months ended April 30 the United States imported \$38,523,030 worth of merchandise and exported domestic produce valued at 225,953,322 dollars.

Mr. J. May, who was gunner of the Captain, and is now on board her Majesty's ship Excellent, is to be furnished with duplicates of the medals which were awarded to him by the committee of the Royal Humane Society for saving life from drowning in Jamaica and Southampton in the years 1863 and 1865. Mr. May having lost the originals through the foundering of the Captain.

The latest information respecting the South African diamond-fields states that steps have been taken to establish a reliable and cheap system of transit by one of the most convenient—and in summer one of the most beautiful—roads from the coast to the fields. Omnibuses, drags, and waggons are taking passengers at fares for the journey, exclusive of rations, of £5, £8, and £10s. respectively. The number of persons now on the territory is nearly 3000, and their encampment on the Vaal river extends over two miles. Some system of self-government has been established, but gambling is a predominant vice. The native population is too small to excite apprehension. According to estimates, the value of the diamonds already found has amounted to a total of £100,000 or £120,000. Compared with the regular annual yield from Brazil, this is a very moderate amount.

The steamer Ville de Paris sailed, on Oct. 4, from New York, with a large quantity of arms and munitions of war to France. Her cargo is stated to have included the following arms and munitions:—50,000 U.S. Springfield rifles, 42,000 Remington breech-loading rifles, 7000 Remington revolvers, 3000 Enfield rifles, 3000 Spencer rifles, and 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition. A portion of the arms were in cases marked as having been shipped direct from the United States arsenals in different parts of the country. They were a part of the several hundred thousand small arms which the Government had for sale. The French corvette La Touche Treville sailed soon after the Ville de Paris, with the double purpose of conveying that vessel and then preventing the departure of the German steamship Westphalia by remaining off Sandy Hook.

The salt tax in India is the only one of the four principal sources of revenue that can be said to bear upon the general population. In the Madras Presidency salt is manufactured on account of the Government, and the fixed price is 3s. 6d. per maund, of which 3s. represents the Government duty and 6d. the cost of production. In Bombay the Government take no part in the manufacture of salt; and in Bengal the Government have discontinued the manufacture since 1863, and the wants of this province are supplied by salt manufactured on the coast by private persons; by salt sold by Government, as part of the stock which they had on hand on discontinuing the manufacture; and also by imported salt, three fourths of which comes from Cheshire, and the remainder from Jeddah, Muscat, Bombay, Madras, France, and Ceylon. The collection of the duty is effected by means of a land frontier line 1817 miles in length, traversing the continent, and guarded by 10,832 officers and men. To aid the realisation of the tax on the whole of the salt consumed within the area of 500,000 square miles by levying an import duty along its en-

tire land frontier is the first and principal object of the Imperial Customs line. The preventive force on the line and the internal department for the prevention of illicit manufacture are so far successful that by far the greater portion of the salt consumed pays duty. Many vexed questions have, however, arisen as to these duties; and the Home Government has expressed its readiness to promote such an equalisation of them as shall render the circumstances of the trade less costly and vexatious, though as long as any considerable duty is levied on salt at all it will still be necessary to guard the frontier of native salt-producing States.

A correspondent of the Times, writing from Wilhelmshöhe on the 17th, gives the following account of an interview with the Emperor:—"I had the pleasure of a conversation to-day with the Emperor. He holds that there could be no prospect of peace, near or remote, on the basis of ceding to Prussia a single foot of French territory, and no Government in France could attach its signature to such a treaty and remain in power a single day. The Emperor is looking in remarkably good health, though he has been suffering for a day or two past from a slight attack of gout, brought on, no doubt, by a marked change in the weather, which is to-day cold and rainy. He himself seems to think little and to care less about his own personal comfort, every thought being evidently preoccupied with unhappy France, now, alas! further removed than ever from peace and tranquillity. The Emperor, in spite of the flood of abuse and calumny heaped upon him by the French Republican press, is resolved to say nothing or do nothing of a nature to engender fresh complications or throw obstacles in the way of the defence of France. He spoke in warm terms of the numerous proofs of the kindly sympathy entertained for him in England which he is in the constant habit of receiving from every quarter of the United Kingdom, and alluded also with a sad smile to the dastardly attacks made upon him, a prisoner, by too many of his own countrymen. While I was conversing with him a letter from Southern France was brought in, which turned out to be one of the cowardly anonymous missives sent to Wilhelmshöhe, and containing a number of doggerel verses. This the Emperor contemptuously cast aside."

A meeting, summoned by the Social Science Association, was held on Wednesday afternoon, at the rooms of the association, "to consider whether any steps may be taken to bring before the public the desirability of securing an efficient school board, by the election of men without reference to their political or religious opinions, but solely on the ground of their personal fitness and acquaintance with the educational necessities of the metropolis." Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., presided. After addresses by the chairman and Mr. McCullagh Torrens, M.P., Mr. Hastings, chairman of the council of the Social Science Association, moved a resolution affirming the duty of bringing forward and supporting as candidates for the school board gentlemen who, "from their acquaintance with the educational necessities of the metropolis and the educational systems in this and other countries, as well as from their known sympathy with the large classes who will be more immediately affected by the provisions of the Education Act, will be likely to make efficient members of the school board, and to do their duty without regard to sect or party." The men wanted, Mr. Torrens and Mr. Hastings said, were those who were practically versed in the work of education. The resolution was supported by Professor Sheldon Amos, Mr. Payne, Mr. Applegarth, Mr. Chadwick, and Canon Cromwell, and was carried unanimously.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The rumoured peace negotiations have favourably influenced the Stock Market during the week; and although business has not been extensive, a general advance has taken place in prices. The abundance and cheapness of money have materially assisted in strengthening values. Consols have been firm, at 92½ to 93½ for delivery, and 92½ to 93½ for November; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91½ to 91½; Bank Stock, 232 to 234; Exchange Bills, 6s. to 11s. prem.; India Five per Cents, 110½ to 111; and India Bonds, 18s. to 23s. prem. Colonial Government Securities have been steady in value, but the demand for them has been only to a moderate extent.

The market for English Railway Stocks has been firm, and the fluctuations have been mostly favourable. Indian Stocks have been steady, and Canadian as well as Foreign Shares have been firm. Caledonian, 76 to 76½; Great Eastern, 88½ to 89½; Great Northern, 124 to 124½; Ditto, A, 135½ to 135½; Great Western, 71 to 71½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 131 to 131½; London and Brighton, 43 to 43½; London and North-Western, 129 to 129½; London and South-Western, 88 to 90; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 44½ to 45½; Metropolitan, 64½ to 65; Midland, 127½ to 127½; North-Eastern, 145 to 145½; South-Eastern, 75 to 75½; East Indian, 109½ to 110½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 12½ to 12½; Great Indian Peninsular, 165½ to 165½; Great Western of Canada, 14½ to 14½; Schelde, 162 to 164; Great Luxembourg, 11½ to 12; and Lombards, 11½ to 11½.

Foreign Bonds have been in healthy request, at enhanced quotations. Egyptian, 1863, 75½ to 77½; Italian, 1861, 56½ to 57½; Mexican, 1857 to 1857½; Peruvian, 1865, 90 to 90½; Spanish, 1867, 29½ to 30; Ditto, 1869, 29½ to 29½; Turkish, 1865, 6½ to 6½½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 44½ to 44½; Ditto, 1869, 51½ to 52; United States 5-20, 1882, Bonds, 89 to 89½; Ditto, 1885, 88½ to 88½; 10-40, 86½ to 87½.

Bank Shares have been quiet, but firm. In Telegraph Shares the transactions have been to a fair extent, at full prices. Miscellaneous Securities have sold slowly.

Large supplies of capital have been on offer in the Discount Market. There has been only a moderate inquiry for accommodation, and three months' paper has been taken at 2½ to 2½ per cent. On the Continent the tendency of the value of money has been towards a lower range.

The bullion arrivals have been heavy. There has been no export inquiry, and further supplies have been sent to the Bank.

As regards the exchanges, bills have been more freely offered, and the rates have been firmer.

The tenders for £300,000 in bills on India have been received at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted

have been—to Calcutta £290,000, and to Madras £200,000. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10d. on all the Presidencies; and tenders on Calcutta and Madras, at 1s. 10d., will receive about 56 per cent; those above in full. There have been no tenders accepted on Bombay. These results show a diminished demand for means of remittance to the east.

The report of the Scottish Australian Mining Company (Limited) to be presented on the 28th inst., states the profit for the half year ended June 30 to have been £4264, and recommends a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, which will absorb £3825, and leave £439 to be carried forward.

The report of the Australia Mortgage Land and Finance Company for the half year ended June 30 shows an available total of £13,165, including a previous balance of £331, and announces an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, which will absorb £3750, leaving £4413 to be carried forward.

The tenders for the New South Wales Government Five per Cent Debentures for £578,000 have been opened at the Bank of New South Wales, and amounted to £768,800. The highest was at the rate of £100 2s. 6d., and the lowest £95. All tenders at and above £98 5s. will receive allotments in full, those at £98 3s. 6d. will receive three quarters of the amount applied for, and all below that sum have been rejected.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).—There have been moderate supplies of English wheat on sale, while the arrivals of foreign have been good. Although the demand has not been active, an advance of 1s. per quarter has been realised on all sales effected, and this improvement has been steadily upheld throughout the week. Barley has ruled steady in value and demand; but malt has been very quiet. Oats have been plentiful, and sales have only been practicable at a reduction of 1s. per quarter. Beans and peas have commanded late rates. There has been no attention in the value of any kind of flour.

English CURRENCY.—Red wheat, 41s. to 50s.; white ditto, 45s. to 54s.; barley, 32s. to 40s.; malt, 50s. to 68s.; oats, 21s. to 32s.; beans, 40s. to 50s.; peas, 39s. to 42s. per quarter; flour, 4s. to 47s. per 280 lb.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 210; barley, 220; malt, 200; beans, 100; peas, 160 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 12,440; barley, 2140; oats, 19,470; maize, 9510; beans, 2390 qrs.; flour, 700 sacks and 9370 barrels.

Imperial Averages.—Wheat: 86,106 quarters of English wheat sold last week at an average price of 47s. 0d. per quarter; barley, 22,022 quarters at 38s. 7d.; and oats, 4717 quarters at 22s. 6d. per quarter.

Seals.—The seed market has remained without movement of importance. Linseed has been steady in value.

Colonial Produce.—There has been an active demand for strong refined sugars, at a further advance of about 6d. per cwt. Coffee has come forwards freely, and sales have progressed steadily, at late rates. The tea auctions have gone off favourably, at full quotations. Rice has been in more active request.

Wool.—The next public sales of colonial produce are fixed to commence on the 27th inst., when a steady trade demand is anticipated.

Hops.—The market has ruled firm, and a large quantity of new hops has changed hands, at full currencies.

Butter.—The markets have been fairly supplied, and the trade has ruled steady, at late rates.

Oils.—Lined oil is quoted at 29s. 6d. to 30s.; English brown rape, 43s.; refined, 44s.; foreign, 45s.

Tallow.—The market has ruled steady, at 43s. 6d., for spot and rear.

Coals.—Hastings Hartley, 16s. 9d.; Holywell Main, 17s. 3d.; Wallsend Hetton, 19s.; Wallsend Hetton Lyons, 16s. 9d.; Wallsend Tees, 18s. 9d.

Hay and Straw.—The market to-day was fairly supplied with hay and clover. The demand was moderately animated, at the annexed quotations:—Prime old hay, 127s. 6d. to 135s.; inferior ditto, 110s. to 120s.; prime new hay, 115s. to 125s.; inferior ditto, 100s. to 110s.; prime clover, 130s. to 140s.; inferior ditto, 115s. to 125s.; prime new second-cut clover, 120s. to 130s.; inferior ditto, 110s. to 115s.; and straw, 30s. to 34s. per load.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—Notwithstanding that there was only a moderate supply of stock on sale, owing to the detention of the French and German beasts at the water-side, the sales effected were on a limited scale; nevertheless, the rates current on Monday were fully realised. In reference to beasts, there was a fair supply. The demand was dull, but prices were maintained, the best Scots and crosses being sold at 6s. per 8 lb. The market was moderately supplied with sheep, which came to hand in poor condition. The inquiry for all descriptions was inactive, at previous quotations. Calves and pigs experienced a steady sale, at prices tending upwards.

Per 8 lb., to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; prime large oxen, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 10d. to 6s. (d.); coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 10d.; large hogs, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 2d.; quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total supply:—English: Beasts, 670; sheep, 3480; calves, 35; pigs, 10. Foreign: Beasts, 480; sheep, 4500; calves, 220; pigs, 180.

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GALVANISM v. NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

Subjoined are specimens from numerous communications of Cures effected by PULVERMACH'S VOLTAIC CHAIN-BANDS, BELTS, and POCKET BATTERIES, extracted from various testimonials, published in a pamphlet, "Nature's Chief Remedy of Impaired Vital Energy," containing also authentic Medical Reports and Opinions of the Press, and numerous extracts from every standard scientific work—viz., Dr. Pereira's "Manual of Medicine," 4th edition; Dr. Taylor's "Practice of Medicine," 5th edition; and Dr. Hamilton Jones' "On Nervous and Functional Disorders," &c. sent post-free on application to the Sole Inventor and Patentee, J. L. Pulvermacher, 200, Regent-street, London.

Referring to Nervous Debility, Mr. J. Patrick writes:—"Union House, Peterborough, May 5, 1870. In reply to yours of the 1st inst., the Chain-Band I received I have worn in the greatest degree of relief. I cannot express too highly of it. I gave it a fair trial at first, and could hardly tell that I did not use it from long time, but, finding my condition getting worse, I gave up all other means, and having no more to try, I determined to give it a trial. I did so, and in a night, by wearing the Chain-Band I can now get on well again the next day, &c."

For Debility and Neuralgia, Mr. W. F. Hunt, of 17, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, writes, Oct. 21, 1869:—"I was induced some months since to try your Galvanic Chain-Band, my wife, my brother-in-law, and other members of my family having suffered for years from neuralgia and debility. I have now very great pleasure in stating that from the time that they commenced to wear the same a vast alteration took place, for the better, and in the instance of my wife's neuralgia, through which she was a martyr to the same, she has now perfectly recovered."

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ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

We publish this week several of the Illustrations supplied by sketches taken in Paris for the service of our Journal, since the time when the Prussians began closely to surround that city, which was about a month ago. The sketches we have now engraved, and some others which we reserve, have reached us, as was stated, by means of the balloon post, together with the letters and diary of our Paris correspondent, which appeared in our last Number. One of them represents the Camp in the Tuileries Gardens, in that part which is called the Allée des Orangers, and which runs alongside of the Rue de Rivoli. Another shows the Fortifications of the Pont de Neuilly, the only bridge over the Seine in the suburbs of Paris which has not yet been blown up by the defenders of the city. It is situated on the north-west side of Paris, beyond the Arc de Triomphe of the Champs Elysées, and immediately opposite

the village of Courbevoie, which lies on the left bank of the river. A small encampment is placed in the Ile de la Grande Jatte, an island of the Seine close to the bridge. A redoubt, armed with cannon, is constructed at the head of the bridge. The parapets of the walls are loopholed for musketry; and a mine, stored with gunpowder, is made ready to destroy the bridge, whenever the foe shall approach; but there is a bridge of boats, which will in that event still give access to the island. The subject of another Illustration is the entry of the wounded French soldiers into Paris, by way of the Chaussée de Maine, after the fighting at Châtillon, which has been related on a former occasion. Our correspondent from inside Paris also sends an Illustration of the battle at Villejuif, which was mentioned soon after the date of its occurrence, the 23rd ult. The Prussians or Bavarians appear in the foreground, holding the hamlet of Cachan; while the French are displayed in force on the hill of Fort Bicêtre,

in the background rather to the left, and around the two redoubts of Bruyère and Villejuif, as well as in the village which bears the latter name. The view looks from Cachan eastwards, in the direction of Ivry; this spot is barely five miles distant from the very centre of Paris. A different sketch, which we have received from a French artist, represents the outpost of the Gardes Mobiles between the Fort de Bicêtre and the Fort d'Ivry. These places, as may be seen in the Map we lately presented, are important parts of the circle of fortifications about Paris, closing the south side of the city against an enemy advancing from Villeneuve, Choisy-le-Roi, or Chevilly, where repeated conflicts have occurred. The last of the Illustrations, at present engraved, of the state of affairs inside Paris, is the one showing an incident which excited some amazement, when beheld at a distance, among the Prussian and other spectators outside—the conflagration of the petroleum reservoir at the Buttes Chaumont, near the



THE WAR: M. ISSANDIER'S BALLOON FROM PARIS DESCENDING NEAR DREUX.

Strasbourg Railway station. It is said that the French had contrived some ingenious method of using petroleum for military purposes, either to repel an assault with streams and showers of the burning liquid ejected from a force-pump, or to set fire to the hostile camp and magazines.

From our Special Artist at the head-quarters of the German army before Paris numerous sketches have been received, of which three appear in the Engravings published this week. The first shows the arrival of the King of Prussia at Versailles, on the 5th inst., when his Majesty removed from Ferrières to the magnificent residence of the Bourbon Monarchs. The Crown Prince, with General von Blumenthal and his staff, had gone out to meet the King. The scene is described by the *Times*' correspondent, Mr. Russell. A great many townspeople assembled in the Rue des Chantiers, between the Porte de Buc and the Prefecture, to see the King come in. At the gates of the Prefecture a company of infantry was drawn up. In front of the grille of the courtyard were General von Kirchbach; General von Voigts-Rhetz, commandant of the

town; the Duke of Coburg, the Duke of Augustenberg, two Dukes of Wurtemberg, the Prince Hereditary of Wurtemberg, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, the Prince Hereditary of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and their officers in waiting. At half-past five the cheers of the troops who lined the Rue des Chantiers heralded the arrival of the King. The officers in front of the Prefecture formed front. A squadron of lancers swept round the corner and took up their post on the right front of the Prefecture. These were followed by a small body of dragoons or gendarmes. Then came the stallmeister and mounted equeuries, followed by a field officer, at whose heels clattered more lancers, who wheeled round and halted on the flank. Next, in an open carriage, appeared the King. He was covered with dust, but looked well and strong. On his left was the Crown Prince, also dusty and vigorous-looking. The troops cheered, the colours were lowered, the band burst into a triumphal blare of drums and trumpets, and the crowd of officers, with upraised casques and caps and shakos, shouted lustily. The calèche drew up a few yards in front of the

Prefecture, and the King sprang out of it, followed by the Crown Prince. His officers pressed forward to greet him, and, with their peculiar mixture of profound respect and heartiness, thronged close to the King. He shook hands with Generals von Kirchbach, Voigts-Rhetz, and others, and then, with the Crown Prince behind him, strode off to inspect the colour company, which, drawn up on the left of the Palace, received him with the usual honours. His Majesty walked along the front of the line, and as he went along the Princes, Dukes, Generals and other officers broke from their places, and followed him, hemmed in by the crowd, to whom the gendarmes were very indulgent. There was no space cleared—no border kept, and the people got quite close to the person of the Royal conqueror. As the King turned he shook hands with the members of the great German Confederation, whose soldiers fight under his banners, stopping now and then to talk to some old soldier or familiar friend; and, followed by the Crown Prince, General Blumenthal, Colonel Gottberg, and his staff, strode at last into

the courtyard of the Prefecture. He turned round and saluted the uniformed multitude, and then passed into the hall, over the portal of which was waving the Royal standard. The crowd slowly dispersed, but it was long before the groups of citizens were broken up. They stood in front of the Prefecture in the moonlight, talking of their new visitor. "*C'est un bel homme, ce vieux Guillaume! mais je serais très content, pourtant, de n'avoir pas vu le bon Roi de Prusse à Versailles.*"

The frequent dispatch of balloons from Paris, conveying persons and bags of letters, when the wind serves, to the departments not yet occupied by the Prussian forces, whence they are forwarded to their destination by railway or post-chaise, is a remarkable incident of the present siege. Our Artist at Versailles gives us a view of the scene in the Place de l'Abbé l'Épée, in that town, at the moment of a balloon passing over it and going westward, uninjured and unimpeded by the hostile efforts to stop its aerial course. Another Artist, who happened to be at Dreux, on the Eure, fifty miles west of Paris, when the balloon *Celeste*, managed by M. Issandier, effected its descent at that place, contributes a sketch of this scene. M. Issandier, who was alone in the car, felt much alarmed, when he came near the earth, at the approach of a number of unknown horsemen, who might be Prussian Uhlans; but he had discharged so much gas that he could not help coming down then and there. To his great relief he found that they were French volunteer cavalry scouts, ordered to welcome him and assist his landing on terra firma. On his arrival at Tours he wrote a brief account of the state of affairs in Paris, which was published in the official journal.

One result of the war has been to draw a vast number of people away from Paris, and proportionately to flood such towns as Le Mans and Tours with strangers. The writer of the following description in the *Daily Telegraph*, having reached Le Mans an hour and a half after midnight, was obliged to stay at the railway station, and spend the night in the waiting-rooms until the train should start for Tours:—"If the experience was not altogether pleasant, ample compensation was made, however, by the extraordinary sight in the salles d'attente, and, indeed, every part of the building. The space allotted to passengers, which is large, is divided into a spacious entrance hall and three waiting-rooms—one for the first, one for the second, and one for the third class. Every part was filled with a motley crowd of benighted travellers. Soldiers of the Line, Gardes Mobiles, Francs-Tireurs, and conscripts, peasants and workmen, men, women, and children, richly-dressed ladies, wounded men, Sisters of Mercy, priests, tourists, babies, luggage, bottles of wine, chassepots, newspapers, poodle-dogs, were all huddled together in indescribable confusion. The soldiers and the Gardes Mobiles had taken possession of the large entrance-hall and the passages, and had lain down to sleep in groups of three or four; some lying on their faces, others on their backs, others in so twisted a fashion that it was difficult to distinguish their head from their feet, and others—brothers it might be—locked in each other's arms. Some were covered with their great coats or with rugs, and a few had contrived to spread a bit of brown paper over that part of the floor on which they were lying; but the majority had no covering save their blouses. At one corner lay a family group, the mother fast asleep, and her baby, unawakened by all the din of voices and the tramp of feet. In some places the crowd of things and beings was so dense that it was difficult to move without stamping on a tobacco-pipe or a Garde Mobile, a baby or a bottle of wine. The second-class waiting-room had, for the night, been converted into an hospital. On the long tables had been placed rough mattresses, and on these were calmly sleeping a number of men who had been struck down at Sedan, and were now sufficiently recovered to bear carriage by railway. In a spirit of rough, masculine kindness, the poor fellows seemed to be watched by soldier nurses. In order, perhaps, to take away all sense of sadness, two men were amusing themselves beside the wounded soldiers by a vigorous game at cards. The first-class waiting-room was hardly less densely crowded than the entrance-hall, and it presented a still more motley throng. The sofas, the table, the chairs, the floor, every place was covered by sleeping or waking men, women, and children. Two soldiers had captured the best part of the table, had lain down at full length, and, covered with a red rug, had gone fast to sleep. Refined ladies tried to sleep reclining against sofas or chairs. Some officers, the more vigorous men of the party, and a benevolent-looking priest made the best of the situation by wandering about the station, smoking occasional weeds, grumbling at the garçons of the buffet for not being at hand to supply café-au-lait or cognac, and discussing the probable fate of Marshal Bazaine. The happiest members of the motley throng seemed to be two Sisters of Mercy, whose spotlessly-white caps and handkerchiefs set off their round rosy faces, and whose looks of studied demureness manifestly concealed a fund of benevolent humour and a rich capacity for breaking vows of silence. The wounded soldiers on whom they wait will be cheered by their merry faces more than by any sublimity of pictistic gloom."

Our Special Artist at Strasbourg continues to furnish illustrations of the immense damage inflicted upon that city by the bombardment. Its effects are shown in the ruined houses of the Rue du Faubourg des Pierres, on the north side, as much as in those of the Rue de Saverne, at the west end, an example of which has been given. The cathedral has not escaped without some injury. The minute ornamentation of the spire has suffered most; it would seem that very few shots had struck the building, but the splintering, or even the concussion, has been sufficient to bring down many of the light pilasters and spiracles, some of which, having been attached with wire, hang here and there, swinging in the air. The iron cross on the top, about 20 ft. high, has been bent to one side, a matter of no great moment, but on which circumstance was, no doubt, founded the report that the main body of the spire itself was displaced and toppling to its fall. It will not take any great expenditure of time or money to set all to rights again. Down below, little or no harm has been done. The rich and beautiful work about the grand portal and the entry to the chapel of St. Lawrence has sustained no injury. Only one shot appears to have penetrated to the interior of the building. Unfortunately, it has entered just at the spot where the top of the organ rests, and the instrument has been shattered, but there the damage ends. The splendid old glass of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries had been removed from the windows and carefully packed away when the siege was imminent, so it is fortunately safe. The pulpit is uninjured, and so is the altar. The astronomical clock has also escaped, and, by its side, the quaint life-size effigy of Erwin of Steinbach still lounges in its gallery, regarding with undisturbed satisfaction the uninjured beauties of Erwin's celebrated pillar. On the whole, there is every reason to congratulate the people of Strasbourg and all lovers of the antique and the beautiful in architecture that the noble cathedral survives its dangerous ordeal in no worse plight. One illustration represents the north door of the cathedral, one of the most elaborately-decorated features in this fine specimen of Gothic architecture, which has been doomed to witness the cruel ravages of war. Another illustration is the

Engraving on page 424, which shows the west front of the cathedral, and the actual condition of the street approaching that front, as it appeared when our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, made his sketch there, only two days after the surrender of the city. It will be particularly observed that the houses in the street leading up to the cathedral are not in ruins, as has been represented, though a large house in the Cathedral Square itself was completely destroyed by fire. The fact is that the bombardment could not well touch the principal front of the cathedral; for, as the *Times*' correspondent remarks, "it is almost entirely on the north side that the evil has been done, the fire of the enemy coming from that direction." The chief damage was done to the spire, by a single shot, which carried away one side of the bulustrade, above the four equestrian statues of Clovis, Dagobert, Rodolph of Hapsburg, and Louis XIV., smashing the upper part of the niche in which Clovis is placed, and bringing down some of the pillars upon him. The other parts are scarcely injured.

The redoubts and other fortifications constructed by the besieged, as they appeared on the day after the surrender of Strasbourg, betrayed the tremendous effects of the German artillery fire. The parapets and epaulements were knocked into shapeless masses of loose earth. Most of the embrasures had been closed with sandbags; and the earthen tops of the stone-built magazines, in some cases forming the epaulements, had sandbags added to preserve them, and to add to their power of arresting the flanking fire of the besiegers. The fire from the Prussian batteries was so well directed that most of the shells struck the top of these epaulements, and, bursting at the same moment, sent destruction to the men and the guns underneath. There was not a gun but bore evidence that the flying fragments of shell had left their mark. Many of the guns were knocked over; wheels and carriages were smashed beyond repair; broken guns and fragments of carriages lay in and behind the batteries. It seemed as though the guns had been renewed—often, perhaps, in the early part of the siege; but, in the two principal redoubts attacked, the appearances tended to indicate that the guns had not been replaced for some time, and that the garrison had ceased also to repair the embrasures and parapets. The guns were all of bronze. Tickets are sold by which to pass the sentries and see the fortifications and citadel. The cathedral is also to be seen by ticket. The money thus raised goes to the benefit of the poor in Strasbourg, who greatly need relief.

THE OLD NEWSPAPER STAMP.

The old newspaper stamp, abolished on the 30th ult., had an existence of 158 years. In the year 1712 Queen Anne sent a message to the House of Commons complaining of the publication of seditious papers and factious rumours, by which means designing men had been able to sink credit and the innocent had suffered. On Feb. 12 in that year a Committee of the whole House was appointed to consider the best means for stopping the then existing abuse of the liberty of the press. The evil referred to had existence in the political pamphlets of the period. A tax upon the press was suggested as the best means of remedying the evil, and for the purpose of avoiding a storm of opposition the impost was tacked on to a bill for taxing soaps, parchment, linens, silks, calicoes, &c. The result of the tax was the discontinuance of many of the favourite papers of the period and the amalgamation of others into one publication.

The Act, passed in June, 1712, came into operation in the month of August following, and continued for thirty-two years. The stamp was red and the design consisted of the rose, shamrock, and thistle, surmounted with a crown. In the *Spectator* of June 10, 1712, Addison makes reference to this subject, and predicts great mortality among "our weekly historians." He also mentions that a facetious friend had described the said mortality as "the fall of the leaf." The witty Dean Swift, in his "Journal to Stella," under date of Aug. 7, speaks of Grub-street as being dead and gone. According to his report, the new stamps had made sad havoc with the *Observer*, the *Flying Post*, the *Examiner*, and the *Medley*.

Twelve years afterwards—namely, in 1724—the House of Commons had under consideration the practices of certain printers, who had evaded the operation of the Stamp Act by printing the news upon paper between the two sizes mentioned by the law and entering them as pamphlets, on which the duty to be paid was 3s. for each edition. Its deliberation culminated in a resolution to charge 1d. for every sheet of paper "on which any journal, mercury, or any other newspaper whatever shall be printed, and for every half-sheet thereof the sum of one halfpenny sterling."

In 1761 the stamp duty upon newspapers was made 1d., or 4s. 1s. 8d. for 1000 sheets. The next change in the stamp duty was effected on May 28, 1776, when Lord North advanced the price from 1d. to 1½d. Another alteration was made on Aug. 12, 1789. On this occasion the stamp was increased from 1½d. to 2d. In 1794 the stamp went up to 2½d., and in May, 1797, to 3½d. The highest rate of the stamp was obtained in 1815, when the amount was 4d. After this date a period of decline ensued.

In the reign of William IV. an Act was passed for the reduction of stamp duty upon newspapers from 4d. to 1d., and 1½d. upon any supplement. This Act came into operation on Sept. 15, 1836, from which date the rise of the cheap paper era may be dated. The next improvement occurred in 1855, when the compulsory use of the stamp was abolished, save and except as a means of passing the paper through the post.

During last Session we had the latest touch of Stamp Act legislation, when it was decided to determine the operation of the old Act, and to inaugurate a new order of things more in accordance with the liberal spirit of the age.—*Times*.

A fatal accident happened, yesterday week, in a ship-building yard at Low Walker, on the Tyne, by the settling down of a vessel on the stocks while the workmen were engaged driving rivets into her keel. Six of the workmen were killed, and eleven others injured. The accident is attributed in some quarters to the workmen knocking away several of the blocks on which the ship rested because they interfered with their freedom of working. Others say that it arose from the nature of the ground, which slipped under the ship's weight.

Some fatal accidents were caused by a storm which raged last week. Mr. Richards, the coastguard officer at Carnarvon, fell through a breach in the sea-wall and was washed away. At Carrick-on-Suir the Rev. Father Shanahan was killed by the falling of a tree which was uprooted by the storm. There were several shipping disasters. A fishing-boat, with a crew of five, was lost in the Moray Firth. The American ship *Sorrento*, Captain Wilson, which left Liverpool, on Tuesday, for New Orleans, with a valuable general cargo, was driven on the rocks in Carnarvon Bay, and wrecked. The crew, with the exception of one man, were saved. Three vessels have been lost off the entrance to the Weser—the *Merrimac* and the *Morning Glory*, from Rangoon; and the *Gloucestershire*, from Akyab—all with full cargoes of rice. The crews were saved.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The recent extra-Parliamentary utterances have not been without their interest on the face of them, for some of them have proceeded from a Secretary of State, whose department is by name and function in a manner associated with the events of the time; from a rising young statesman who has signalled his official life by going out of office, for a scruple, almost as soon as he got into it; and from one of the most ambitious and confident of the younger M.P.s which were the product of the last general election. Whenever Mr. Cardwell comes before his constituents at Oxford he seems to develop a faculty for making things smooth, which is probably owing to the gravity of his manner, the deliberation of his utterances, and the sort of halo of honest intention which radiates around him. He would be an obdurate sceptic who did not feel that he had before him the very incarnation of respectability, which causes a man to prefer being nearly dull to risking misrepresentation by indulging in flashes of language and rhetorical demonstration. No one accuses Mr. Cardwell of being intentional in this way as a speaker; but he always gives you the notion that he prefers candour to brilliancy, even if he could be brilliant. There is much in his manner at times which betokens that he wishes you to understand that he is going to be perfectly confidential with you; and this mode he seems to have eminently adopted in a late intercommunication with his constituents at Oxford. In reference to many a shortcoming in the War Administration of this country he denied little, if anything, but sought to show that he himself was that spectacle for the gods, a good man struggling with difficulties; and that he was doing more than any recent War Minister to encounter and grapple with the potent monster, System. Possibly no one cares to dwell much on his general assertion of the foreign policy of the Government; but when he spoke of reorganisation of the Army, of reserve forces, of arms of precision, and so on, every ear must have been strained to listen to him. But with a skill peculiarly his own he went round a circle of statement out of which no more was to be got than this—that whereas there had been considerable reductions in the Army, recent activity had brought its numbers back to what they were two years ago; that breechloaders were filtering into the militia, and might some time or other reach the volunteers. He said nothing about our artillery, and stated generally that in army reform, if we were not now, we "are to be blessed" in time. Indeed, he seems to base himself on the principle that nothing in his department is to be done in haste (as to his ever being personally in a hurry that may be assumed to be an impossibility), but that there is slowly building up a new organisation, which will place this country in an armed condition equal to any emergency, in twenty-five years—this being probably about the time when there will be another war in Europe; the exhaustion of that which is at present raging, both in France and Germany, being by then retrieved. The obligations which the next generation will be under to the War Minister of the present may therefore be taken for granted; and we of the time must be grateful accordingly. It is unfortunate for Mr. Vernon Harcourt, in a certain sense, that he is a colleague of a Secretary of State; for it is inevitable that when the public is addressed by legislators out of Session he is, at Oxford, in a state of eclipse, and that what was meant for mankind is mostly confined to his constituents.

It is said that when Mr. Trevelyan, the other day, presented himself before the electors of Hawick, he was received with quite an ovation; and for good cause. In does not often happen to any constituency to have to applaud and appreciate such an act on the part of their representative as the resignation of office for conscience sake, and the rarity of the occurrence is not its least merit. Many persons may pass over without notice, or at least without comment, the circumstance that the Civil Lord of the Admiralty, a functionary subordinate enough in a Ministry, had given up his place and postponed his rise (in this case as certain as could be) in public life indefinitely upon a single point in an Education Bill. In fact, there was the singular spectacle of a very young M.P., a still younger sub-Minister, in the most distinct way possible, impeaching the deliberate policy of a Cabinet of "all the talents." One puts aside some desultory talk about the angular condition of official life in the Admiralty, and the insinuation that one member of the department was making the whole of it too hot for the rest to bear, as at least one of the motives of Mr. Trevelyan's retirement. By all means, when we have got an ostensible case of public virtue, let us make the most of it, nor suffer its lustre to be dimmed by one breath of cynical doubt. To turn, however, to Mr. Trevelyan's deliverance at Hawick, last week, it may at once be said that no man ever spoke less like a disappointed placeman than he did. Definitely and precisely he showed a fellow-opinion with the Government which he had left in regard to their war policy; and he laid down emphatically that it was mere high-flying talk, when it was urged that at this moment England ought to show her strength by active, which means armed, intervention. It is only a suggestion, but could there by any possibility have been an *arrière pensée* in Mr. Trevelyan's mind when he said this. He could hardly have had time to penetrate deep into the mysteries of our warlike situation, but he must have had some opportunities of seeing beneath the surface; and so he may have had in his mind when he thus spoke an idea that there were other besides reasons of mere international policy which made it undesirable for England just now to do anything which implied what is called "showing her strength?" As regards his observations on our military organisation, most people know the source of his inspirations on the subject, and are aware that he has, as it were, a hereditary right to speak on that matter; and, if much that he says is in the nature of reproduction, his mode of reproducing is always pointed, and he has the art of giving to his statements a tone of originality. It may be remembered that, last year, Mr. Trevelyan spoke out boldly—very boldly indeed, for a young and subordinate official—not only of the anomaly of the duality of administration at the War Office and Horse Guards, but plainly enough of the hopelessness of a remedy for the system, so long as the military authority proper was, as it were, a Royal appanage. Again he has now, on this subject, as he himself said, "not minced matters" in regard to the obstacle of obstacles, as he thinks it, to the reconstitution of the Army; and he asks distinctly for a military chiefship, which is marked not merely by knowledge of detail and some public spirit, but ideas which are in accordance with the necessities of the hour. It is but just to say that when dealing with this delicate subject Mr. Trevelyan displayed better taste and more judgment in his mode of expression than he did when dealing with it last year. It is probable that, despite the struggles of some dissatisfied education-mongers, the question of national education will be settled for a generation next Session, even if the present Act be in some degree impeached; so that Mr. Trevelyan, his case of conscience having passed away, may return to that which is his vocation, though of course not as Civil Lord of the Admiralty again.

MUSIC.

The successive performances of Beethoven's nine symphonies, in tributary recognition of the centenary year of the composer's birth, are regularly proceeding at the Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts. Last week, at the third of the new series (the fifteenth season), the symphony in E flat, No. 3—the "Eroica"—was given. Beethoven's stern and uncompromising republicanism is especially illustrated in this work, begun and completed in admiration of Napoleon Bonaparte as the supposed liberator of Europe from dynastic tyranny, and the heroic inaugurator of a new era of political freedom. The composer's intention to name his symphony after the conqueror, his actual inscription of the titlepage accordingly, and his angry destruction of the same on learning that the man whom he had idolised as a supposed disinterested hero and public benefactor had but sought his own aggrandisement in the attainment of imperial power, becoming thereby a more dangerous tyrant than any of those potentates whom he had humbled, are well-known facts. The general title of "Eroica" was substituted by Beethoven in lieu of the particular name first intended, and the circumstances connected with this work render it, with the "Pastoral" symphony, among the most interesting of all his instrumental compositions, as making clear the precise sentiment and object of the composer—several of his works with distinctive titles having been furnished therewith by publishers. Saturday's performance of the "Eroica" symphony was characterised by all the excellence which has now long distinguished the orchestral playing at the Crystal Palace. The grand elevation of the first Allegro, the mournful dignity of the "Funeral March," the fiery impulse of the "Scherzo," and the alternate grace and science of the finale—with its series of variations on the pervading theme—all received ample justice from the admirable performance of the Crystal Palace band.

The overture to the ballet of "Prometheus," which commenced the concert, afforded a slightly retrogressive view of Beethoven's style—produced, as it was, fully three years previously to the symphony, the respective dates being 1800 and 1803-4. In the earlier work the bright clear beauty of Mozart's style is still apparent, soon to be modified by the grand individuality and bold independence of the most original of all musical thinkers. The concluding overture, that to Schumann's only opera, "Genoveva," has much sombre grandeur and some fine orchestral effects, all which were fully realised in the performance referred to. The other instrumental piece was a fantasia on the double-bass, composed and performed by Signor Bottesini, who produces a pure tone, and exercises a command over rapid passages and harmonics that would be remarkable even on the less cumbersome instrument the violoncello. The vocal music was not of so mixed a character as at some of these concerts. No puling ballad of street sentimentalism jostled with the high imaginings of the great masters of musical composition. Detached pieces from Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro," and "Don Giovanni," and Gluck's "Alceste" were sung by Madame Fiorentini and Signor Delle Sedie, the latter of whom also gave Stradella's impressive air "Pieta Signore."

The new series of operas in English commenced on Tuesday week, when "Il Trovatore" was given, followed by "Lurline" on Thursday; the announcements for this week having been "Maritana" and "The Bohemian Girl" for the corresponding days.

The war has, of course, called music into action, either in mere illustration of martial sentiment applied to the art, or as a means of contributing to the relief of the wounded of both the armies engaged in the present conflict. For the latter purpose a concert took place at St. James's Hall, last week, organised by a number of German gentlemen, the programme having been throughout of that nationality. Madame Lind-Goldschmidt was to have sung, but illness prevented her; as was the case also with Mlle. Drasdil. The singers who co-operated were Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Alice Fairman, and Herren Nordblom and Stepan. By these artists, and by the capital choir of the "United German Gesangvereine," several pieces of a martial kind (including the celebrated "Die Wacht am Rhein" and Dr. Hiller's "Zur Wehre") were sung with great effect, varied by some declamatory recitation by Herr Waldmann and some excellent violin-playing by Herren L. Ries and R. Hammer, and the effective pianoforte-predict of Mr. Charles Hallé, Mr. O. Goldschmidt, and Mr. Benedict, the two latter of whom played a new duet for two pianos, composed by Mr. Goldschmidt, and introducing the subject of "Die Wacht am Rhein."

Simultaneously with the concert just referred to, a performance of national war songs took place at the Crystal Palace. French, German, and English nationalities were here represented by choral and solo performances, the features in the latter having been Mr. Vernon Rigby's singing of "Sound an alarm" and "Come if you dare." Mr. G. W. Martin conducted the performance, which was announced for repetition.

The *Gazette* contains a notification that the Queen has conferred on Sir William Tite the order of the Bath.

A fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Laird Brothers, shipbuilders, Birkenhead, on Saturday last, and considerable damage was done.

From April 1 to Oct. 15 the total receipts into the Exchequer amounted to £32,457,956, or nearly four millions sterling short of the revenue in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure has been £38,905,332, of which more than seventeen millions and a half have gone towards the interest on the National Debt. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £1,119,809.

A gratifying report was read at the annual meeting of the Salford Working Men's College yesterday week. For an outlay of £365 last year 767 students enjoyed the benefit of the education given at the institution, and obtained 251 certificates and prizes from the department of Science and Art, the Lancashire and Cheshire Union, and other sources. In the past session there were 655 students, and the same number of prizes were obtained.

On July 11 the brig *Calder*, of Liverpool, 230 tons burden, left Huelva, bound to Newcastle, with 372 tons of copper ore. On the 15th, at noon, weather fine, wind N.N.E., a strong breeze with heavy sea running, nine inches of water were found to be in the well. At eight a.m. on the 16th, as there were 4 ft. 6 in. of water in the well, and ship settling fast, the crew (seven in all) abandoned her and went in the brig's boat to the Austrian brig *Celestina*, of Trieste, Francesco Giovanni, master, on board of which they were received and were treated with great kindness, and landed at Falmouth on Aug. 6. For these services the Board of Trade has awarded Captain Giovanni a binocular glass. The *Calder* afterwards foundered off Cape St. Vincent, bearing N.E. by E. fifty miles.

THE THEATRES.

The most important dramatic event of the week is the reopening of the St. James's, under the direction of Mrs. Wood. This lady last season not only gave to the aristocratic public a handsome theatre luxuriously accommodated, but established a reputation for herself as a clever and elaborate artiste, capable of supporting characters of great weight and finish. Her present season has opened with considerable promise.

On Saturday a version of M. Sardou's "Fernande" was produced, with decided success. The original, produced at the Gymnase in Paris, was chargeable with immorality, but the present version avoids the imputation. It is the result of a process of modifications finally harmonised into an acceptable shape by Mr. Sutherland Edwards. The adapter, however, has not got rid of the crowd of characters which so inartistically encumber most of M. Sardou's pieces. It is with difficulty we extricate Fernande from the group as the heroine, and when we have done so we find another female character by whom, histrionically considered, she is overpowered. Fernande, according to the version now submitted to the verdict of an English audience, is unfortunate in the surroundings of her early life, though not involved in the guilt of her natural protectors. She is the step-daughter of a gambling-house keeper, and so disgusted with her position that she attempts to commit suicide by throwing herself under the wheels of a carriage occupied by a lady named Clotilde, who generously saves her and takes her to her home. Clotilde is the affianced of a Marquis who, after three years' devotion, suddenly finds that he loves another. He has, in fact, seen Fernande at the theatre, and, though not introduced to her, recklessly yields to his passion, and consequently seeks to break with Clotilde. The haughty lady anticipates the fact, and leads him on to confession by feigning that her own heart has wandered, after which she releases him from his obligations. And now she discovers that the object of his preference is Fernande, whom she has patronised, and to whom she has given a refuge in a lodge attached to her own chateau. She resolves on furthering their union, that, by fastening on him a disgraceful marriage, and afterwards awakening him to a sense of his degradation, she may secure a permanent and bitter revenge. She succeeds in her purpose completely, and brings both the Marquis and his bride to a situation teeming with agony and despair. Clotilde enjoys her triumph to the full, and leaves the stage exulting. A better destiny awaits, however, the young couple. A benevolent lawyer (who, by-the-by, has a jealous wife, whose vagaries provoke much comic exaggeration) watches over the parties, and, intervening between the indignant husband and suffering wife, proves to him that she is free from blame, and had written to him a full account of her position previous to the celebration of the marriage. Clotilde had withheld the letter, which the lawyer by virtue of muscular legality had wrested from her. With this the Marquis is fain to be satisfied, and so the play concludes.

The great part in the play is Clotilde. It was sustained by Mrs. Hermann Vezin with a power and an effect of which previously she has given no example. Mrs. Vezin has been great in several characters, but never so great as in this one. The firmness of character belonging to the vindictive woman was indicated from the beginning. Her love was strong, but her pride stronger; and her hate supreme. The vehemence of her passions is overwhelming, and only equalled by the subtlety of her cunning. The "moral assassination" which she projects she is capable of pursuing to its bitter end. In all these points Mrs. Vezin proved herself to be a great actress.

Fernande was played by Miss Fanny Brough, a débutante of remarkable promise, who pictured the distress of which she is the victim most pathetically. Mrs. Wood is the attorney's wife, and aggravated the humour of her jealousy to the great delight of the audience. Mr. William Farron appeared as the lawyer Pomerol, and acted with a superb finesse which reminded us of his father. A character which we have not mentioned was capitally impersonated by Mr. Lionel Brough. It is that of an American commander named Jarbi, who, with a cool courage, encounters the dangers of the gambling-house, breaks the bank, and ultimately kills the proprietor in a duel. The part of the fickle Marquis was efficiently filled by Mr. Lin Rayne, who played it with judgment and feeling. The scenic accessories and costumes were all excellent, and the performance throughout was remarkable for the general brilliancy of the appointments, the groupings, and the ambitious tone of the acting. We regard the production as a very remarkable success, and anticipate for it a prolonged existence.

On Tuesday the brig *Glenora*, of Scarborough, stranded on the Corton Sands, off the Suffolk coast, during a gale. The crew of seven men were saved by the *Lætitia* life-boat, belonging to the National Life-Boat Institution, stationed at Lowestoft. On the previous day the society's life-boat *Havelock*, stationed at Fraserburgh, N.B., was the means of saving the schooner *Charles Whiteway*, of Runcorn, from destruction.

The ceremonial of opening the academical session of the Catholic University at Dublin took place, last Saturday, in the church attached to that institution. There was a large and fashionable congregation assembled. Dr. Woodlock, the Rector, delivered an address on the occasion which had brought them together. He dwelt long and eloquently on the principle that science and religion could not be separated, and, in conclusion, proceeded to show that the Catholic Church had always promoted the cultivation of the arts and sciences.

An important alteration was made in the marriage law of Ireland by an Act of Parliament at the end of last Session. It will take effect on Jan. 1 next. Marriages in Ireland are to be legalised between persons of different religious persuasions on certain conditions set forth being complied with. A Protestant Episcopalian clergyman may solemnise a marriage between a Protestant and a person who is not a Protestant Episcopalian; and also a Roman Catholic clergyman between a person who is a Roman Catholic and a person who is not a Roman Catholic. A part of the Irish Act passed in the 19th Geo. II., cap. 13, which provides that a marriage between a Papist and any person who has professed himself or herself to be a Protestant at any time within twelve months before such celebration of marriage, if celebrated by a Popish priest, is to be void, is repealed; but any marriage solemnised by a Protestant Episcopalian clergyman between a person who is a Protestant Episcopalian and a person who is not a Protestant Episcopalian, or by a Roman Catholic clergyman between a person who is a Roman Catholic and a person who is not a Roman Catholic, shall be void to all intents where the parties to such marriage knowingly and wilfully intermarried without due notice to the registrar, or without a certificate of notice duly issued, or without the presence of one or more witnesses, or in a building not set apart for the celebration of Divine service, according to the rites and ceremonies of the religion of the clergyman solemnising such marriage.

FINE ARTS.

The celebrated Hay collection of Egyptian antiquities, which, as we have already announced was to be exhibited at the Crystal Palace previous to being sold, is now on view in the Egyptian court—a very appropriate locality; the court and its contents illustrating each other. The collection comprises upwards of 1300 objects, including several specimens of mummies of different styles and dates; bronze, stone, wooden, and terra-cotta objects of worship and veneration; mural and funeral tablets, amulets and other personal ornaments and trinkets; votive offerings and mementoes of the dead; papyri, scarabæi, funeral vases, lacrymatories, and miscellaneous pieces of domestic furniture. The collection is especially valuable for the light which its varied treasures throws on questions of Egyptian history, and the illustrations it affords of reference in the sacred writings, the Second Book of Herodotus, and the allusions of other ancient writers. All the objects were purchased by the late Mr. Robert Hay, of Linplun, N.B., during his long residence in the East, between forty and fifty years back, and they are now exhibited by that gentleman's son. A catalogue raisonnée, by Mr. W. R. Cooper, is on the point of publication.

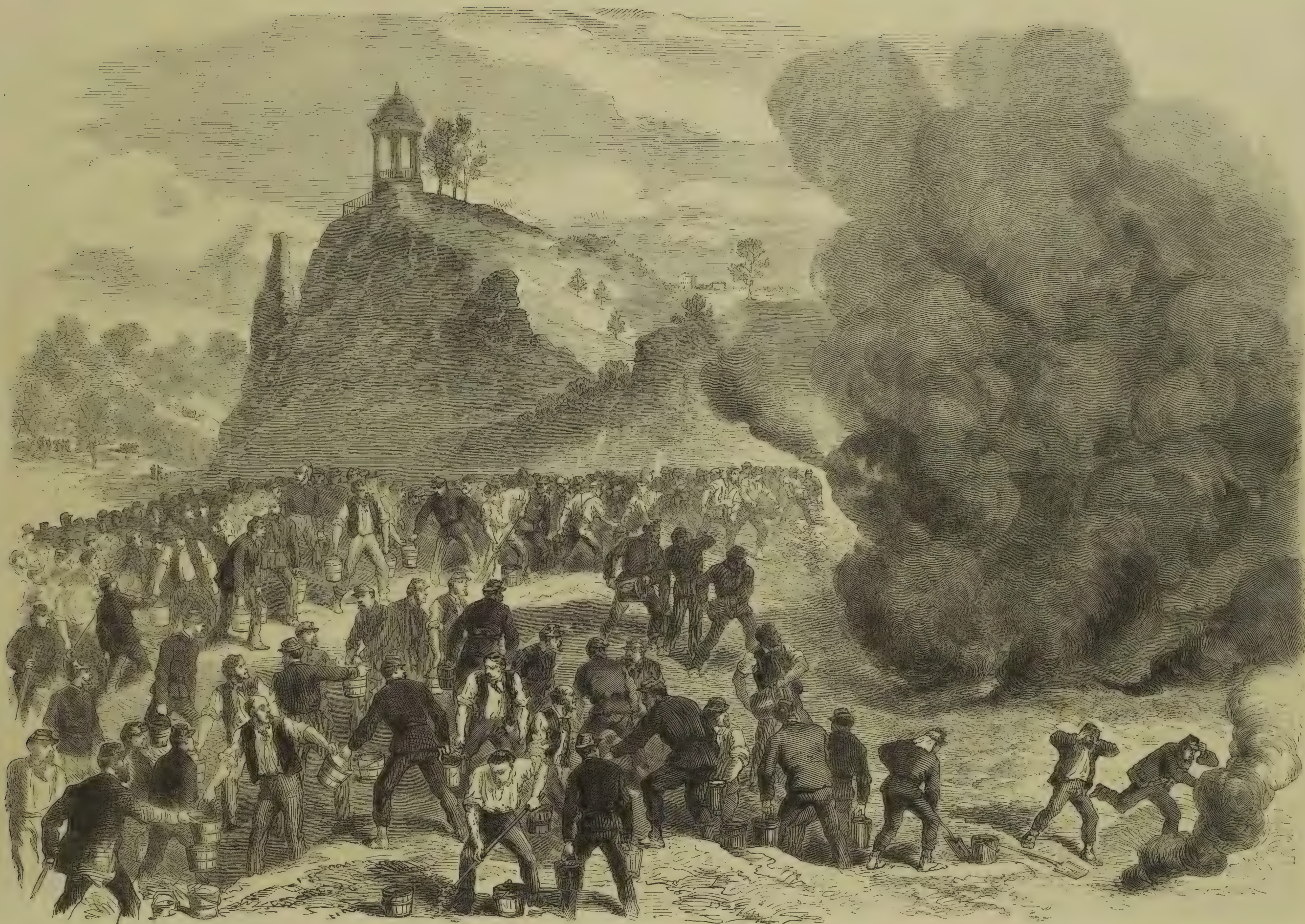
It is gratifying to know of a certainty that the injuries sustained by Strasbourg Cathedral are not nearly so great as have been represented, and may all be repaired. Those who have raised an unreasonable outcry against the Germans for bombarding the city may be reminded that the French themselves did far more mischief to the cathedral during their occupation of the city than was effected by the recent siege. The iconoclasts of the Revolution took down no less than 235 statues from different parts of the building, only sixty-five of which have been preserved. The destruction of the Strasbourg Bibliothèque is, doubtless, greatly to be regretted. But the discredit lies with the authorities of the town. Before the library took fire they had ten days' experience of the bombardment and ample evidence of the ravages it might occasion; yet no effort was made to remove the principal treasures of the library to a place of safety. During those days the unique manuscripts and the invaluable illustrations of the earliest history of printing—all that portion of the library which cannot be replaced—might have been removed to vaults where they would have been exposed to little or no risk.

The second Winter Exhibition just opened at the rooms, No. 25, Old Bond-street, reveals a renewed decline in the average quality of its contents as compared with previous collections. A large proportion of the display scarcely repays minute examination; and among the few contributors of repute some send altogether unimportant works, or are represented in other exhibitions of the year either equally well, or so much more adequately, that detailed criticisms on this occasion would be supererogatory. A sufficient idea of the better portion of the exhibition will probably be conveyed by saying that among the contributors are Messrs. Dawson, son, and jun., Wylie, sen. and jun., C. S. Lidderdale, H. King, E. Gill, P. Dunbar, G. W. Mote, F. Smallfield, C. Rossiter, F. H. Potter, G. Chester, J. B. Zwecker; W. E. Frost, A. R. A.; and E. Griset.

The restoration of Crewe Hall, which was almost destroyed by fire in 1866, has been completed by Mr. E. M. Barry, R.A., and the reopening was celebrated by Lord Crewe on the 13th inst. Crewe Hall, originally built by Sir Randolph Crewe, about 1630, was one of the finest and most complete specimens of late Elizabethan architecture in England, and its restoration, with the strictest reference to the spirit and character of the original edifice, is very honourable to all concerned. Some additions and alterations have been made to suit modern requirements, but all the old features are reproduced, and the additions are in harmony with them. The old staircase, as restored (drawings of which were in the last Academy Exhibition), is of great beauty. The new and enlarged entrance-hall, which communicates with it, has a gallery in the upper part, supported on columns and arches. The chimney-pieces, of alabaster and coloured marbles, are very elaborate. The gallery chimney-piece is ornamented with marble busts of Sir Randolph Crewe and Bishop Crewe, by Mr. Weekes, R.A. The domestic chapel, which was consecrated on the opening-day by the Archbishop of York, is very rich in oak paneling, alabaster, marbles, and colour—indeed, a gem of ecclesiastical art. The principal additions to the house are in a tower, forming a wing, connected with the house on its lower stories, so as not to interfere with the design of the original building. It may be worth mention that one apartment, called the Cain and Abel room, is now exactly in the same state as when it was occupied by the Emperor Napoleon some years ago, having almost escaped the ravages of the fire. At the opening entertainment Lord Houghton paid a well-deserved compliment to the architect for the ability, historical knowledge, and taste he has displayed in the restoration. In reply, Mr. Barry said that he could never forget the kindness and assistance shown towards him by Lord Crewe at a time when many architects would have treated him as a nuisance, particularly if it was their fate to be employed on public works.

The collection of jewellery and goldsmith's work in the Prince Consort Gallery of the South Kensington Museum has received a number of important additions, acquired at the recent sale of the jewellery belonging to the celebrated and very ancient sanctuary of the Church of the Virgin del Pilar, at Saragossa—the gifts to the reputed miraculous statue of the Virgin of kings, princes, lords, and ladies. The additions to the museum comprise reliquaries, pendants, and other jewels, of the finest goldsmith's work, sculptural and decorative, embellished with exquisite enamels of figures and ornament, and set with precious stones. Several of the jewels are exquisite, and, of course, perfectly authentic examples of the Cinque Cento period.

Is nothing to be done with Inigo Jones's beautiful water-gate of York stairs, at the end of Buckingham-street? Now that the embankment is constructed far in advance of it towards the bed of the river, it is ridiculously out of place, and its neglected condition most pitiable. The noble character of the monument and respect for its great architect's memory alike plead for its removal to, and preservation on, some suitable site. Moreover, when the estimates were made for the Embankment the rebuilding of the water-gate in an appropriate position was included in them. Could not some appropriate and honourable place be found for it on or near the Embankment, say in proximity to Somerset House, with the architecture of which it would not be inharmonious? Another fine London memorial, the entrance-gate and colonnade of Burlington House, lies in still worse plight somewhere, it is said, in the wilds of Battersea, if not doomed to destruction. A promise was given by Government that it should be preserved for re-erection, and the stones were accordingly carefully removed intact. From the way in which the monument has since been alluded to by a Parliamentary official, we have little hope, however, that good taste will incite to a speedy redemption of the pledge given.



THE WAR: INSIDE PARIS—BURNING OF A PETROLEUM RESERVOIR AT THE BUTTES CHAUMONT.



THE WAR: DEFENCE OF PARIS—BATTLE AT VILLEJUIF.

MOLTKE AND BISMARCK.

The *Times*' correspondent at Versailles thus sketches two of the chief characters of the war:—

"You see that tall thin man without any moustache or whiskers, his hands behind his back—the officer with the greyish hair, very short, and a face cut with many fine lines, his head slightly stooped, the eyebrows pronounced, and the eyes deep set? There is the man whom the Junkers of Berlin called 'the old schoolmaster.' What a lesson he has taught Austrians and French!" "He looks very grave."

"He is always so. But there, you see, striding through the

crowd, is a very different looking person." "Yes! who is that frank, smiling major of dragoons? He comes this way—the officer in the white cap and yellow band, dark blue or nearly black double-breasted frock-coat with yellow collar, taller than the tall officers around him?" "That is Count Bismarck. There is a stir wherever he goes—caps touched and hats raised. He makes straight for a little knot of Americans—General Burnside in plain clothes, General Sheridan, General Huse, and General Forsyth in uniform, but without swords. You hear his laugh above the murmurs of the crowd, and the wave of sound in which his name 'Bismarck' is borne. How

heartily he shakes hands with them, buoyant and free, elated as some officer might be who had just won promotion on a battle-field. All the world knows the soulless likeness, out of which even photography has failed, however, to take all impression; but one must have actual experience of the peculiar vivacity, or rather penetration of his glance, as it is emitted from under those tremendous shaggy eyebrows, to measure the power of his face—the one grand, overwhelming force of which is, to my mind, intrepidity—an immense, audacious courage, physical and mental, and a will before which every obstacle must yield or be turned."



THE WAR: INSIDE PARIS—BRIDGE OF NEUILLY FORTIFIED.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

A magnificent entertainment took place, on Thursday week, at the Clubhouse, Aldershot Camp, in honour of Lady Scarlett, whose husband, Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, resigns the command of the division at the end of the current month.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday week, on his autumnal visit of inspection. Next day a field-day and sham fight took place on Portsdown-hill, in which the whole of the troops in garrison took part.

Amongst the most novel inventions to which the present war may be said to have given birth is that which has been conceived by Mr. Henry Bessemer. His idea is to have for our defences a steam fire-engine capable of throwing a shower of bullets instead of water. A steam fire-engine can throw 181½ lb.—representing 2540 Enfield rifle bullets—to a vertical height of one mile every minute, with a consumption of about 5 lb. of coal and three gallons of water. These bullets would not require to be made up into cartridges, are indestructible either by rain in the open field or by damp in cellars, and can be easily conveyed without fear of explosion. An increase in the weight of the projectile would increase both its range and force, and 2 oz. bullets might be used for long range, being propelled at the rate of 1000 per minute. The publication of Mr. Bessemer's letter has given rise to a discussion on the dynamic theory on which his proposals are supposed to be based. Mr. Bessemer defends his proposal, but pleads the interests of the Government as an excuse for not going into details.

Lieutenant-Colonel Shakespear has written a letter to explain the power of field artillery. He says that if one hundred guns occupy ground of, say, a mile in extent, and are ordered to concentrate their fire for twenty minutes on a space of 400 yards, each gun firing two rounds a minute, then 4000 shot or shell would tear over that space in that time, at the rate of ten to every yard. "The idea," he remarks, "is not taught in our service, probably because we never had guns to mass; but the General who can mass them, and will do so, before his enemy masses his artillery, is almost sure to win the battle, for the effect is paralyzing." He thinks the defence of our shores might be best secured by five complete corps, each of 20,000 men, and one hundred field guns. It would be impossible, he adds, to throw hastily on these shores a sufficient number of men and material to beat two such corps, which might be concentrated on any point in a few hours.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The War Office has issued a special circular showing the order of merit according to the percentage of efficient of the mounted rifle volunteer corps and the battalions of rifles. There are but six mounted corps, and they are classed in the following order:—6th Devon, 1st Elgin, 3rd Devon, 1st Devon, 1st Hants, and 1st Derbyshire. The rifles number 229 battalions; and of these six have 100 per cent, namely:—4th A. B. Devon, 9th Essex (Silvertown), 33rd Lancashire (2nd Manchester), 40th Lancashire (3rd Manchester), 80th South Lancashire (Liverpool Press Guard), and 4th West York (Halifax). The 49th Middlesex comes next, and the best of the metropolitan corps come in the following numerical order:—7th Surrey (18th), 37th Middlesex (50th), 40th Middlesex (53rd), 6th Tower Hamlets (63rd), 1st A. B. Tower Hamlets (88th), 28th Middlesex, London Irish (100th). Last but four on the list is the Queen's (Westminster); and last of all the Inns of Court, with a percentage of 39·91 of efficient to enrolled strength.

The annual prize meeting of No. 6 (Captain Stewart's) company of the St. George's was held, on the 8th inst., at Wormholt-scrubbs. In the first series the company challenge cup, presented by Sergeant Campbell, was won by Captain Stewart, and the ladies' cup by Private W. Leadbetter. In the second series the prizes were awarded as follow:—Messrs. Stewart, S. Leadbetter, W. Leadbetter, Campbell, Pocock, Barrett, Lister, Pearman, G. Leah, W. Smith, Torr, T. W. Lee, and Rutter. A series of consolation prizes followed; after which the members of the company dined at the Rifle Pavilion.

The annual prize meeting of the Tower Hamlets brigade took place recently at the Cranbrook Park ranges, Ilford, when prizes of upwards of £200 in value were competed for. The first competition was for a series of forty prizes. The first was won by Private W. S. Smith; the next in order of merit were Messrs. Baines, A. Sage, Branscombe, West, Arle, Palmer, and Hill. The next prize shot for was the challenge cup, value 25 gs., which was won also by Private W. S. Smith. The regimental challenge cup was won by Sergeant A. Mills; Privates Tempest and J. Sage being next in order of merit.

A novelty in rifle-shooting occurred last Saturday afternoon at Woolwich, the occasion being the annual prize contests of Captain McGrath's company, 26th Kent (Royal Arsenal). The company was formed into a number of squads, of eight men in each, at the 500 yards' range. At two o'clock the first squad took up its position facing the third-class targets, two men to a target. They loaded, advanced fifty yards in quick time, and doubled the other fifty, came to the halt, and fired two rounds from the knee. This was repeated at the 400, 250, 200, and 150 yards' range. Upon a competitor breaking his two plates it finished his scoring. The competition could not be completed. The shooting was very good, and a large number of hits were registered. One of the riflemen scored ten hits and two plates in his fourteen rounds. Each squad occupied about half an hour firing. This novel match is intended to instruct the men in skirmishing practice.

The return match between the 21st Lancashire (Preston) and the 5th (Blackburn) took place at Blackburn on Saturday. The result was as follows:—Preston, 301; Blackburn, 327.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sladen, of the Royal Horse Artillery, made, last Saturday, the annual inspection of the 1st Newcastle-on-Tyne Volunteer Artillery, and examined Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Allhusen for the certificate of proficiency allowed by a recent War-Office circular. All the movements were performed according to the drill-book recently issued, the manual and firing exercises being executed as nearly as possible in conformity with those of the Snider carbine. Colonel Sladen was much pleased with the inspection. He has forwarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Allhusen the certificate of proficiency.

The last review of the Banffshire battalion for the season came off at Keith last Saturday. All the companies of the county—viz., Banff, Buckie, Keith, Aberlour, Glenlivet, and Mortlach, with the Glenrinnies contingent—put in appearance, and numbered in all about 400. Colonel Boldero, the reviewing officer, was accompanied by Colonel Thorburn, and Captain and Adjutant Carter. Colonel Boldero expressed himself well pleased with the appearance of the battalion.

At the Bolton Police Court, on Monday, seven members of the 18th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps were charged with neglecting to pay the guinea for which they were liable, in consequence of not attending the requisite number of drills to obtain the Government capitation grant. They were all ordered to pay the money, with costs; in default, fourteen days' imprisonment.

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. Chance, the newly-appointed magistrate for the Lambeth Police Court, took his seat for the first time on Monday.

An election petition was filed at the Roll Office of the Court of Common Pleas, on Tuesday, against the return of Mr. Straight, the Conservative member for Shrewsbury. The petition does not claim the seat, but alleges bribery, undue influence, and treating.

The case of Sir Roger C. D. Tichborne, Bart., the claimant of the Tichborne estates, again came before the Court of Bankruptcy on Thursday week. Adjournments have taken place from time to time in the expectation that the bankrupt would be able to effect an arrangement with his creditors. Another postponement was now ordered till Dec. 7 for a similar purpose. The liabilities are said to be about £35,000.

Not a single case for hearing stood on the list of the Bankruptcy Court on Saturday, and only very few new applications were made to the Court. Most of the proceedings now taking place are under the old law. Under the recent Act few bankruptcies are gazetted, liquidations, apparently, having the preference. In Judge's Chambers Baron Bramwell, in dealing with a case in which a debtor who, it had been proved, had some means, offered to pay £1 a month, made the order for £2 a month, observing that, imprisonment for debt having been virtually abolished, debtors must put some pressure on themselves to pay their creditors. In the case before the Court it would take six years at the rate of payment ordered to liquidate the debt.

Mr. Ellison, the Lambeth police magistrate, gave his decision, last Saturday, respecting the complaint made by Mr. Leveritt against the authorities of St. Thomas's Hospital that his wife's body had been subjected to an anatomical examination without his consent. Mr. Ellison decided that there had been no contravention of the Act, and dismissed the summons which had been obtained; but he remarked that he thought it would have been better if the hospital authorities had taken some little trouble to put themselves in communication with Mr. Leveritt, and ascertain his feelings on the subject before proceeding to the examination.

At the Southwark Police Court a woman complained, on Tuesday, that a post-mortem examination of her husband's body had been made by the medical authorities of Guy's Hospital without the applicant's consent. Her husband had died in the hospital of typhoid fever; and, in reply to the magistrate, the woman said she had given no orders that the body should not be opened, as she did not think there was any necessity to do so. Mr. Partridge stated that he could not interfere, as the Anatomy Act gave the hospital authorities the power to make a post-mortem examination provided no objection was offered by the relatives of the deceased person.

Mr. H. V. Griesslich and Mr. W. H. Nebal, merchants, of Basinghall-street, were charged, at the Mansion House Police Court, yesterday week, under the New Bankruptcy Act, with obtaining goods by fraud within four months of their bankruptcy. They were remanded.

Three young men, named William Beer, John Roberts, and Edward Williams, were charged at the Marlborough-street Police Court, last Saturday, with disorderly conduct at the Oxford Music Hall and assaulting the police. The two last named were fined 20s. each; but Beer, at whose hands the police had sustained some violence, was committed for two months with hard labour, without the option of a fine.

An inquest was held last Saturday, at Coldbath-fields prison, on the body of Clement Bayley, aged twenty. The deceased was a medical student. After his marriage he took to drinking, and became involved in betting transactions. He was afterwards tried and convicted for stealing a gold watch and chain belonging to Miss Nelly Joy, an actress engaged at the Olympic Theatre. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and after his removal to prison he became ill and died.

The poor-law guardians of the metropolis are having some trouble with the casuals just now. Five men were brought up at Clerkenwell Police Court, on Tuesday, for having torn up their clothing in the casual wards of Islington workhouse. In answer to the charge the defendants said that their clothes were so dirty and torn that it was impossible for them to wear them any longer. Mr. Cooke said that the defendants might as well rob a man of his watch as force the guardians to give them clothes. He sentenced them to twenty-one days' imprisonment, with hard labour.—At the Thames Police Court, eight casuals were charged with neglecting to perform the task of work allotted to them in the casual ward of Ratcliff poorhouse. Mr. Paget sentenced each of the prisoners to fourteen days' imprisonment and hard labour.

Brutal assaults on women are prevalent again amongst the charges at the police courts. At Marylebone, on Tuesday, one man, who "never did any work, and had broken up the home several times," besides having nearly starved his wife and son, was sentenced to six months' hard labour. He had previously suffered four months' imprisonment on a similar charge.

The Middlesex magistrates have refused to renew the licenses for dancing to the proprietors of Highbury Barn Tavern and the Alhambra Palace, and have granted them for music only. The application for a dancing license for the Royal Music Hall, Holborn, was withdrawn. Mr. Digby Seymour applied to the Middlesex magistrates on Monday morning for a rehearing of the application of Mr. Strange for a dancing license for the Alhambra. The Bench, however, resolved to adhere to their decision.

At Winchester Quarter Sessions, on Tuesday, William Whitten and his wife were tried for a robbery at Baron Pigott's, Shenfield. A quantity of plate was carried off while the servants were laying the cloth for dinner, and was traced to the possession of the prisoners. The man was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude; the woman was acquitted.

Mr. Joseph Bird, the collector of income tax at West Hartlepool, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling £1177 7s. 8½d.

At the Monmouthshire Quarter Sessions, on Tuesday, Henry Walter Bunn, cashier at a bank at Abergavenny, pleaded guilty to embezzling £1179, the property of the bank directors. The prisoner, who is respectably connected, had speculated in horse-racing, and thus lost the money, the whole of the defalcations occurring in one week. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

There being no prisoners for trial at the Chester City Sessions yesterday week, the Recorder, Mr. Horatio Lloyd, was presented with a pair of white kid gloves.

The citizens of Canterbury have presented to Mrs. Hart, the wife of the Mayor, a silver cradle, worth 100 gs., in commemoration of the Mayor's family having been increased during his year of office.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Sophia Elizabeth Wykeham, Baroness Wenman, was proved in London under £30,000 personality. Her Ladyship was in her eightieth year, and acquired the Peerage by creation (1834); was the only daughter and heiress of William Richard Wykeham, Esq.; and granddaughter of the Hon. Sophia Wenman, sister and heir of Philip, sixth and last Viscount Wenman, in Ireland (extinct 1800).

Letters of administration of the personal estate and effects of the Hon. Gerald Orlando Manners Bridgeman, third son of the Earl of Bradford, was sworn under a nominal sum.

The will of John Brocklehurst, of Macclesfield, banker, dated 1863, was, with three codicils, proved in Chester, on the 10th inst., under £800,000, by his executors, William Coare and Peter Pownall, the sons of Charles Brocklehurst, the nephew. The testator leaves to his daughter Emma, the wife of Mr. Dent, of Sudely Castle, Gloucestershire, a legacy of £43,000 (inclusive of the settlement made on her marriage), a similar legacy to his daughter Marianne, and to his son Philip, already provided for, a legacy of £80,000. His real estates and the residue of his personality he leaves to his sons William and Peter, and the children of his deceased son Henry, in thirds, as therein specified; the two daughters of his son Henry—viz., Marian Worthington and Constance—taking a legacy of £10,000 each as their share of the testator's property.

The will of Frederick Heusch, Esq., formerly of Bedford-square, but late of The Chestnuts, Wimbledon-common, Surrey, was proved in London, on the 10th inst., under £200,000 personality, by the acting executors, Richard Dawes, sen., Esq., of Angel-court, City; and Stephen Drake Fuller, Esq., of Eaton-place, Pimlico. To each of his executors he leaves a legacy of £1000. He bequeaths to the Wimbledon Almshouses £300, and to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals £300; to each of his servants 19 gs. He bequeaths the picture by Dyckman (with case) to the South Kensington Museum, on condition that it is fixed in a favourable place and a tablet attached to the frame stating that the lady in the black dress represents the donor's mother, who died in 1864. After making some very liberal bequests amounting to upwards of £30,000, besides annuities, all free of duty, he bequeaths the residue of his property, real and personal, to William John Gill, Esq. The will, with three codicils, are all dated this year.

The will of William Peek, Esq., of Balham-hill, Surrey, and Bemerton Lodge, Norwood, was proved in London on the 16th inst., and the personality sworn under £90,000. The executors and trustees appointed are—Francis Peek, Esq. (the son); the Rev. Alfred J. Carver, D.D. (the son-in-law), of Dulwich College; and Edward Wheeler, Esq., of the Stock Exchange. He leaves to his granddaughter Anne Drew, £1000; to Mr. W. E. Franks, sen., of Fenchurch-street and Norwood, a legacy of £50 in memory of the kindness and assistance he rendered him (the testator) when he commenced and carried on business single-handed. He leaves in the business of the firm of Peek Brothers and Winch, of Liverpool, the sum of £20,000, the interest payable to his wife for her life, and the principal, at her decease, to his grandchildren. He leaves £18,000 to his second son, Richard, for his life, and afterwards for the benefit of his son's children; the mansion and residence of Balham-hill, valued at £4000, to be included in this bequest. There are legacies to his servants. The residue, real and personal, he leaves between his youngest son, Francis, and his (testator's) three daughters, in the following proportions: two elevenths to Francis and three elevenths to each of his three daughters (his two eldest sons being, as he states, amply provided for). The testator protests against any of his children or grandchildren having an interest under the will forming matrimonial connections with any member of the Church of Rome, or embracing that religion.

The will of John Best, Esq., merchant, of Liverpool and Christleton, was proved at Chester under £60,000 personality.

The will of Thomas Were Fox, Esq., merchant, of Plymouth, was proved at Exeter under £30,000 personality.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending the 15th inst.:—

In London the births of 2116 children (1102 boys and 1014 girls) were registered last week. The deaths registered in the same time were 1416. During the corresponding weeks of ten previous years the registered births averaged 1954, and the deaths 1245 per week. After making due allowance for increase of population, the average for the past week is estimated at 2149 births and 1369 deaths; the registered births, therefore, were 33 below, and the deaths 47 above, the estimated average. Zymotic diseases caused 409 deaths, including 13 from smallpox, 19 from measles, 198 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 14 from croup, 20 from whooping-cough, 17 from typhus, 22 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 8 from simple continued fever, 9 from erysipelas, and 38 from diarrhoea. From "simple cholera" and choleraic diarrhoea 2 deaths were registered. Smallpox caused last week again two deaths in the eastern sub-district of Mile-end Old Town. The deaths from scarlet fever show a slight increase on the previous week's return. Seven fatal accidents caused by horses or vehicles in the streets were returned last week.

During the week ending Saturday, the 15th inst., 4721 births and 3345 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom; and the aggregate mortality of the week was in the ratio of 24 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns, stated in the order of their topographical arrangements, were as follow:—London, 23 per 1000; Portsmouth, 19; Norwich, 21; Bristol, 37; Wolverhampton, 22; Birmingham, 20; Leicester, 32; Nottingham, 23; Liverpool, 33; Manchester, 27; Salford, 21; Bradford, 23; Leeds, 28; Sheffield, 25; Hull, 19; Sunderland, 18; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 19. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality last week was 24 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 23 per 1000; and in Dublin, 26.

In Vienna the annual rate of mortality during the week ending the 1st inst. was 20 per 1000.

The ceremony of turning the first sod of the railway from Newport to Sandown was performed, yesterday week, by the Hon. Emma Shaw-Lefevre.

The subscriptions to the memorial of the late Marquis of Downshire amount to about £1000. The Downshire family are to be asked whether they prefer a statue in Hillsborough or an obelisk on Castlereagh-hill.

Sir Richard Baggallay was, on Monday, elected without opposition member for Mid-Surrey, in the room of the Hon. W. Brodrick, who has been called to the Upper House on the death of his father, Viscount Midleton.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD CHARLES BERTIE-PERCY.

Lord Charles Bertie-Percy, of Guy's Cliff, near Warwick, died, on the 11th inst., at Alnwick Castle, while on a visit to his nephew, the Duke of Northumberland. His Lordship was born March 4, 1794, the youngest son of Algernon, second Earl of Beverley, by Isabella Susanna, his wife, sister of Peter, first Lord Gwydyr; and was grandson of Hugh, first Duke of Northumberland, by Lady Elizabeth Seymour, his wife, daughter, and, in right of her mother, heiress, of the illustrious house of Percy. Lord Charles married, March 20, 1822, Anne Caroline, granddaughter and heiress of Bertie Bertie-Greathed, Esq., with whom he acquired the romantic and historic seat of Guy's Cliff (so familiar to the visitors of Leamington), and with whom he assumed, by Royal license, 1826, the surname and arms of Bertie. The issue of the marriage is an only child, Anne Barbara Isabel. Lord Charles, who was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1815, sat in Parliament for Newport, in Cornwall, from 1826 to 1830. He was a trustee of Rugby School, and a J.P. and D.L. of Warwickshire. He obtained the precedence of a Duke's younger son March 16, 1865.

THE COUNTESS DOWAGER OF LANESBOROUGH.

The Right Hon. Frederica Emma, Countess Dowager of Lanesborough, died at Swithland Hall, Leicestershire, on the 3rd inst., in her sixty-second year. Her Ladyship was youngest daughter of the late Charles Bishop, Esq., Procurator-General to George III., and was twice married. Her first husband was Sir Richard Hunter, of Dulany House, Sussex; and her second, George John Danvers, fifteenth Earl of Lanesborough. The latter marriage took place Nov. 24, 1851, but there was no issue from it. Swithland Hall, where the Countess died, was inherited by her late husband, the Earl of Lanesborough, from his maternal ancestors, the Danvers.

MR. GURDON-REBOW, M.P.

John Gurdon Rebow, Esq., of Wyvenhoe Park, Essex, M.P. for Colchester, died at his seat in the vicinity of that town on the 11th inst. He was born April 4, 1799, the second son of the late Theophilus Thornhagh Gurdon, Esq., of Letton, Norfolk, by Anne, his wife, daughter of William Mellish, Esq., M.P., of Blyth Hall, Notts. He married first, July, 1835, Mary Martin, widow of Sir Thomas Ormsby, Bart., and daughter and heiress of General Francis Slater-Rebow, by Mary Hester, his wife, eldest daughter and eventual heiress of Isaac Martin Rebow, Esq., of Wyvenhoe Park. In consequence of this alliance, Mr. Gurdon assumed the additional surname and arms of Rebow. He married, Dec. 3, 1845, Lady Georgiana Toler, fourth daughter of Hector John, second Earl of Norbury, by whom he leaves a son, Hector John, born Sept. 11, 1846, and two daughters. Mr. Gurdon-Rebow, a consistent Liberal, unsuccessfully contested North Essex in 1847, but was returned for Colchester in 1857. He served as High Sheriff for Essex in 1852. The family of Rebow has been for nearly two hundred years connected with the representation of Colchester, for which town Sir Isaac Rebow, Knt. (son of John Rebow, Esq., to whom arms were granted in 1685), was M.P. and Recorder.

PROSPER MERIMEE.

Prosper Mérimée, Sénateur and grand officer of the Legion of Honour, Academician, and author, whose death is announced, was born at Paris, Sept. 23, 1803, the son of M. Mérimée, a painter of eminence, secretary to the School of Fine Arts. Admitted at an early age to the French Bar, Prosper Mérimée soon deserted the law for the more attractive pursuits of letters, and was recognised as one of the leaders of the romantic school of French literature. His principal works were—"Théâtre de Clara Gazul, Comédienne Espagnole," "La Gazla, ou Choix des Poésies Illyriques, recueillies dans la Dalmatie, la Bosnie, &c.," "La Jacquerie, Scènes Féodales, suivie de la Famille Carvajal," "Chronique du Règne de Charles IX.," "La Double Méprise," "Le Faux Démétrius," "Colomba," and "Notes d'un Voyage dans l'Ouest de la France." After the revolution of 1830 he filled successively the offices of Secretary in the Cabinet of Count Argout, Secretary to the Minister of Commerce, and chief officer in the Ministry of Marine. In 1831 he succeeded M. Vitet as Inspector of the Ancient and Historical Monuments of France; and in that capacity produced, in 1843, an important report, entitled "Monuments Historiques." In 1844 he replaced Charles Nodier in the French Academy.

GENERAL BELL.

General Edward Wells Bell, Colonel of the 66th Regiment, died, at Kempsey, Worcestershire, on the 9th inst. The General saw much active service. He joined the Royal Fusiliers in 1811, and served with them throughout the Peninsular War, being present at the actions of Fuentes Guinaldo and Aldea de Ponte, at the advance on Salamanca, affairs of St. Christeval and Rueda, battle of Salamanca, advance to and retreat from Madrid, advance from Portugal, and the battles of Vittoria, the Nivelle, and the Nive. In 1814 he proceeded, with his regiment, the Fusiliers, to New Orleans, and on his return joined the army at Paris. He had the war medal, with four clasps. Bell became a Lieutenant in 1811, Captain in 1820, Major in 1826, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1830, Colonel in 1846, Major-General in 1854, Lieutenant-General in 1860, and General, July 12, 1868. He was appointed Colonel of the 66th (Berkshire) Regiment in December, 1859.

GENERAL LEE.

The events of the great Civil War in America filled men's minds a few years back; but they are now almost forgotten in the deep interest excited by the fierce conflict that convulses Europe. Well would it be for the French army that it had a leader equal in ability, daring, and enterprise to the gallant soldier whose death we record. Robert Edmund Lee was born in 1808, the son of Henry Lee, an American General of the War of Independence and Governor of Virginia in 1792. His family, one of the first and wealthiest in Virginia, was established there (temp. Charles I.) by Richard Lee, from Coton, in Shropshire, described on his tomb in Cople church, Westmorland County, U.S., as "antiqua familiâ in Merton Regis, in com: Salop: oriundus." When the Civil War broke out Lee was a Colonel in the United States army, and had served with credit in the Mexican campaign. Educated at Westpoint, he was able to combine a sound professional education with a natural military genius, and thus to prepare himself for his subsequent career. In 1861 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate army in Virginia, and, during the four years that followed, fought with wonderful skill and success against overwhelming odds. In 1862 he defeated McClellan before Richmond and Burnside at Fredericksburg; in 1863, Hooker, at Chancellorsville; and in 1864, Grant, in "The Wilderness." On two occasions he carried the war into the enemy's territory, crossed the Potomac, and threatened the Federal capital. But no skill or daring could avail. Although, when all seemed hopeless, he held his ground for a whole year, with diminished forces, fighting battle after battle before Richmond, he was at last driven from Petersburg, outflanked

by Sherman's celebrated march through Georgia, and forced to surrender. Ruined by the war, General Lee became President of Washington College in 1865, and thus earned his subsequent livelihood.

CHESS.

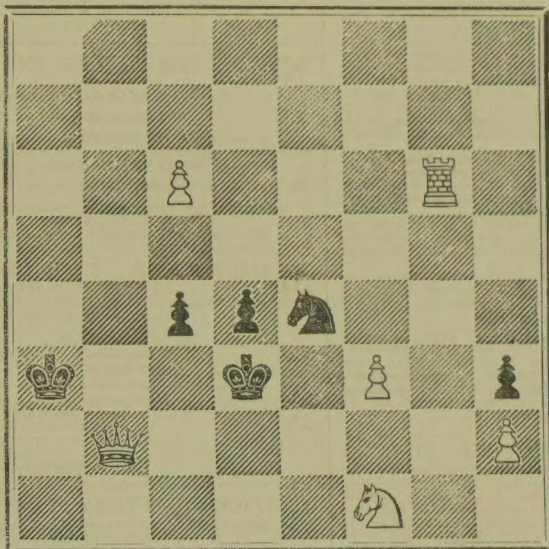
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. A. W. HUNTER.—The problems sent by you unnumbered, but which we will call Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, are all more or less meritorious, though not sufficiently so for publication. The diagram last received, say No. 7, has not yet been examined.
C. A. GILBERT.—Will you be good enough to glance again at the three-move position sent to us? It appears to admit of a solution in two moves by 1. Q to K 5th, &c., but this appearance may be deceptive.
A. DE GOGORZA.—Always attach the solutions to your problems and number every diagram.
I. PHENIX.—Your last two problems shall appear very shortly.
D. N. EXETER.—They are both very poor. The first, moreover, is impracticable, since Black for his first move can play 1. P to Q 8th, becoming a Kt (ch), &c.
F. T. DERBY.—Always welcome. They shall be duly reported.
I. B. BOOTH.—So fine and difficult a stratagem as No. 1388 requires a more profound examination than you have given it. Look at the position again for an hour, and you will hardly fail then to see that the author's solution is correct, and your proposed one a mistake.
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1388 has been received from I. N. KEYNES, W. P. W. PIP, ROBERTO, BEN, H. E., G. W., BOX and COX, A. C. WATERS, BRUTAS, S. G. B., PHILIP, ELLEN AVERY, DALKEY, JEM, T. M. W., FOREST-HILL, M. P., OSCAR VOESLER, R. B. C. P. R. S., A. P. C. KUP, PRESIS, G. E. D., SCROW, TRY-AGAIN, BOZ, H. T. A., MANFRED and MAN FRIDAY, TRIPLOMUS, JAMES SCOTT, F. P. R., RORY O'MORE, CHARLEY, I. BRIGGS; S. P. Q. B., OF BRUGES; LETHAM, FOXGLOVE, A. SWALE, G. P., H. F. TILLY, AMY ROBERT, CONRAD, CIVILIAN, HARRY, R. D. T., SOMERSET, B. B., EDMUND, LIZZIE, PERCIGRINE, BURNETT ASH, VIGO, W. D. K., MILES, FIDELIO, I. T. C., O. P. Q., 1870, VANGUARD, PHIS, JEDDO, F. A. S., L. MURRAY, JOHNNY RAW, FIANCHETTO, W. D. P., PERCY, SIMPLE SAM, VICTRIX, BERTHA, H. B. O., ROWLAND, DERRY, Q. E. D., L. S., TRUMPINGTON, WILLY, TRIO, RIGHT-AT-LEAST, F. B., NEMO, S. VAUGHAN, OLD JOE, BISMARCK, H. R. BURNES, SURLING, YORICK, GLEN TILT, TRIAL, CAPTAIN M., OF DUBLIN; T. HIND, I. A. W. H., EDINBORO', HUS and HUS; H. W., OF OXFORD; SAWNEY, LI CALSI, I. C. CROWLEY, I. P. H., ORAZIO; EMILY, WORTHING; E. R., FAG, MILLY DOYLE, S. G., BARNEY.

PROBLEM NO. 1391.

By Mr. H. TIVENDRELL.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in four moves.

TOURNEY FOR THE GRAND PRIZE AT BADEN.

Two instructive Games in the above Contest, played between Messrs. ANDERSEN and BLACKBURN.—(French Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. A.) BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 3rd
2. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th
3. Kt to Q 3rd B to Kt 5th
4. B to Q 3rd P to Q 4th
5. P takes Q P Kt takes P
6. B to Q Kt 5th (ch) Kt to Q B 3rd
7. Kt to K 2nd Kt to K B 3rd
8. Castles P to Q 3rd
9. B takes Kt (ch) P takes B
10. Kt to Q 4th P to Q 5th
11. P to Q Kt 3rd P takes P
12. Q R P takes P Castles
13. B to Q R 3rd B takes B
14. R takes B Q to Q 3rd
15. Q to Q B sq R to K sq
16. Kt to K Kt 3rd R to Q R 2nd
17. Kt to Q B 5th Q R to K 2nd
18. P to K B 3rd R to K 6th
A miscalculation which costs him the exchange.
19. K Kt to K 4th P takes Kt
20. Q takes R P takes P
21. Q takes P Q takes Q P (ch)

Between the same Opponents.—(Hampe's Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. B.) WHITE (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd B to Q 4th
3. P to K B 4th P to Q 3rd
4. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
5. B to Q 4th P to Q B 3rd
6. P takes P Q takes P
7. Q to K 2nd P to Q Kt 4th
8. P to Q 3rd P to Q R 4th
9. B to Q Kt 3rd P to Q Kt 5th
10. P to Q R 4th P to Q Kt 3rd
11. Kt to Q sq B to Q R 3rd
12. Kt to K 3rd B takes Kt
13. Kt to Q 4th Q to Q R 2nd
14. B takes B B to Q 5th
15. Kt to K R 4th Q to Q R 2nd
16. R to K B sq B to Q 5th
17. Kt to K B 5th
Mr. Blackburne has now a very strong position.
18. R to K B 3rd Q R to K sq
19. Kt to Q 6th Kt to K R 4th
The natural move, and a good one undoubtedly; but we believe that Kt to K R 6th (checking) would in the end have proved more damaging to the enemy.
20. B takes Kt P takes B
21. Kt takes R Kt takes Kt
22. R takes P Kt to K 4th
23. B to Q Kt 3rd B takes P
24. R to Q Kt 3rd Q to K Kt 5th (ch)
25. Q to K B sq B to B 6th (ch)
and the game was resigned as a drawn battle.

The following Game between Messrs. ANDERSEN and ROSENTHAL was published in our Number for Oct. 1, but imperfectly, a move on each side having been omitted. As the game is short, we have thought it better to reprint the whole, rather than supply the omitted moves.
(Evans's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Mr. A.) BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
3. B to Q 4th B to Q 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th B to Q Kt 3rd
5. Castles P to Q 3rd
6. P to Q R 4th P to Q R 4th
7. P to Q Kt 5th Kt to Q 5th
8. Kt takes Kt B takes Kt
9. P to Q B 3rd B to Q Kt 3rd
10. P to Q 4th P takes P
11. P takes P Kt to K 2nd
12. B to Q Kt 2nd Castles
13. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K R sq
14. Kt to Q 5th Kt takes Kt
15. B takes Kt R to Q Kt sq
16. R to Q R 3rd B to K 3rd
17. Q to K R 5th B takes B
18. Q takes B Q to K sq
WHITE (Mr. A.) BLACK (Mr. B.)
19. R to K Kt 3rd P to K B 3rd
20. Q to K B 5th Q to K B 2nd
21. R to K R 3rd P to K R 3rd
22. P to Q 5th Q R to K sq
23. Kt to R sq Q to K Kt sq
24. P to K B 3rd Q to K R 2nd
25. Q to K R 5th R to K 2nd
26. R to K Kt 3rd B to K 6th
27. R to K Kt 6th P to Q Kt 3rd
28. R to K sq B to K 5th
29. P to K Kt 3rd B to K 4th
30. B to Q Kt 3rd B to Q 6th
31. R to K 3rd R to K 4th
32. Q to Kt 4th P to K R 4th
33. Q to Q 7th B to Q 5th
34. R to Q 3rd B to Q 4th,
and Black won the game.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A great deal of very strong language has been used with reference to the scratching of Adonis for the Cesarewitch; and it has been freely said by people who knew nothing of the matter that he was a mere market horse, and that a good deal of money was got out of him. The real fact was that the horse could not be got fit in time, and that his owner scratched him without even hedging all the money for which he had backed him. Count Renard, a thorough sportsman, can well afford to treat these canards with contempt; but, unless contradicted, they might do great harm to Hayhoe, jun., who is a most honest and straightforward trainer. Adonis is now going on very well with his preparation, and as he is a magnificent colt, strongly resembling Blair Athol, and won such a fine public trial in the Oaklands Plate last week, we think he will win the Cambridgeshire.

The more we study the running in the Middle Park Plate the more incomprehensible it seems. It is generally believed that the race was entirely falsely run; indeed, we will undertake to prove, on collateral form, that almost any horse in the race ought to have won. For instance, Général only finished eighth; yet as on the last occasion that he met Steppe he beat her by nearly half a length, he ought to have given Albert Victor a great deal of trouble. Again, at Stockbridge, Digby Grand showed himself to be about equal to King of the Forest, yet Steppe, who succumbed easily to "the King," finished nearly a length in front of Mr. Graham's colt. The secret of all this contradictory running is that Tullibardine, making good use of his fine turn of speed, took the field along at such a pace that they were all beaten at the end of half a mile. He, also, was quite run out, and it became entirely a question of stamina and condition, which enabled Albert Victor, by far the freshest and fittest horse in the race, to struggle in first. There will be some curious reversals of this form even before the end of the present season; and we fear that the Middle Park Plate of 1870 will not prove such a key to the great three-year-old events of the following year as its predecessors have invariably been.

After the excitement of the great events of Tuesday and Wednesday, the racing on the two last days of the meeting was comparatively tame. Sornette, great mare as she is, failed to give Far Away 19 lb. and her year over the Cambridgeshire course; and, as this is equivalent to putting Far Away in the Cambridgeshire at about 8 st., we can see that the French filly's chance even of a place is a very remote one. Wheatear had an uncommonly easy task in the Newmarket Oaks, Wave being the best of her opponents. The race unfortunately led to a rupture between Lord Falmouth and Matthew Dawson; for the latter, feeling aggrieved at his orders to French being annulled, and entirely opposite ones given, requested his master to remove his horses. The third and fourth in the Middle Park Plate were the only starters for the Prendergast Stakes, and the finish was sure to be very close, for they met on precisely the same terms as in that race, when there was only a head between them. Fordham again rode Digby Grand, while Wells was substituted for Peake on Hannah, and, after a desperate race all the way, only a head separated them again, but it was Digby Grand's instead of Hannah's. We fancy the T.Y.C. suited Mr. Graham's horse better than the Bretby Stakes course, for, from what we saw of him at Doncaster, we shall be surprised if he proves a stayer. Gantelet once more showed fine form by running away from Gladness, a pretty speedy filly, at only 7 lb. for the year; and then Wheatear, probably feeling the effects of her two previous races, which were both over long courses, was only a bad third to Barford and Nobleman in the Newmarket Derby. The effect of this performance was to make the winner a good favourite for the Cambridgeshire; but, though he must have a chance, we hardly expect to see him win, as all his performances have tended to show that stamina and not speed is his strong point.

There were a few lots of blood stock, chiefly the property of Count Lagrange, offered for sale during the week. Ten brood mares averaged 117½ gs.; perhaps the cheapest of them being Bayonette, who, it will be remembered, was only beaten a head by Repulse for the One Thousand of '66. She is in foal to Monarque, and Lord Portsmouth got her very cheaply for 125 gs. Eight horses in training made wretchedly low prices; but then they were sold with the somewhat novel stipulation that 10 per cent of their winnings is to go to Count Lagrange, and this did not seem to meet with public approval. A half brother to Queen Bertha, by King Tom from Flax, and Ysolt, a half sister to Kingcraft by Dundee, only made 20 gs. apiece, so it is needless to say that they had been found useless for racing purposes.

One of the first important billiard-matches of the season was played on Monday last between Cook and Dufton, for the benefit of the latter. For some unaccountable reason the elder player received only 200 points start, whereas Roberts, sen., who does not play as well as Cook, has always given him 300. It is, therefore, unnecessary to say that Cook won as he liked, making breaks of 129, 81, 80, and 85, while 49 was his opponent's longest run.

Since her visit to America the Cambria has sailed a great many matches with varying success, and, in her last essay, was beaten by the Dauntless in a race of twenty miles to windward and back.

Two years ago the Earl of Lichfield, as Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire, announced that Mrs. W. Salt, in accordance with her late husband's wishes, had placed Mr. Salt's library at the disposal of the county, on certain conditions, the principal being that a suitable building should be provided, and that a librarian be appointed. The library cost the deceased gentleman over £30,000. His Lordship, after endeavouring to arouse the interests of the county in various ways, announced, on Monday, at the quarter sessions, that he had advised Mrs. Salt to give the library to the British Museum.

The Mayor of Rochester laid the corner-stone of a new corn exchange for that city, to cost about £5000, on Thursday week. The Mayor and Corporation afterwards formed a procession with the local volunteer corps, and proceeded to the gardens of Rochester Castle, which have been leased by the Earl of Jersey to the Corporation for a public park, to be laid out at a cost of £2000. The proceedings of the day closed with a luncheon, to which were invited the Bishop of Rochester, the Earl of Darnley, Sir John Lubbock, M.P., the city members, most of the mayors of Kent, and others.

On Saturday last the final meeting of the local executive committee in connection with the late congress of the Social Science Association was held at Newcastle. The Mayor presided, and in opening the proceedings said he was happy to announce that there was a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £220. This balance is to be distributed as follows:—To the Asylum for Orphans, £40; Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, £40; Asylum for the Blind, £40; Wellesley Training Ship, £40; Ragged and Industrial Schools, £40; £20 to the Infirmary.

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